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STRAND, W.C.

## THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

WHAT HIS MAJESTY WROTE  
TO LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

WILL THE FIRST LORD RESIGN?

COMING STATEMENT IN THE LORDS:  
QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

A sensation has been caused by an announcement that the German Emperor, in a letter to Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, has made an attempt to influence in German interests our naval policy.

Lord Tweedmouth admits that he has received a letter from the Kaiser, but says that it does not bear the interpretation which has been placed upon it. He declares that it is a purely private and personal communication.

A demand is made for the publication of the correspondence. Lord Tweedmouth promises to make a statement in the House of Lords to-morrow. An opportunity will also be given to the representatives of the Admiralty in the House of Commons to furnish an explanation.

### "UNDER WHICH KING?"

The existence of the correspondence was disclosed in the following letter which "The Times" published headed "Under Which King?" from its military correspondent:

I consider it my duty to ask you to draw the attention of the public to a matter of grave importance.

It has come to my knowledge that his Majesty the German Emperor has recently addressed a letter to Lord Tweedmouth on the subject of British and German naval policy, and it is affirmed that this letter amounts to an attempt to influence, in German interests, the Minister responsible for our Navy Estimates.

The letter is undoubtedly authentic, and a reply to it has been despatched.

In these circumstances, and as the matter has become an open secret owing to the number of persons to whom it has, most unwisely and unfortunately, been made known, I venture to urge that the letter in question, together with the reply, should be laid before Parliament without delay.

### MR. ASQUITH.

GUARDED STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

Just before the rising of the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Asquith rose and said: There is no formal motion on Fridays for the adjournment of the House, but I have received notice of several questions from various hon. members which seem to call in the public interest for an immediate answer. I will, therefore, with the permission of the House, make the following statement:

It is a fact that on the 18th of last month Lord Tweedmouth received a letter from the German Emperor. It was a purely private and personal communication, and I am entirely friendly to it, and my noble friend's answer was equally private and informal. Neither the letter nor the answer was known or communicated to the Cabinet.

Meaning of the Letter.

In official quarters it is stated that the explanation of the incident is that the British Government attempted to secure a mutual limitation of warship building by direct negotiation with the German Emperor. The correspondence is regarded as an endeavour to achieve by diplomacy what the Hague Conference failed to bring about. The British Government has had it clearly laid before them by many of the Party supporters that there must be a reduction in naval armaments, and the Government hoped to make a coup by arranging with Germany to limit construction so as just to keep ahead of other Powers. That letters have been passing between the two Governments for many months is well known, but considerable anxiety now exists as to how far the negotiations have gone.

The Royal Base.

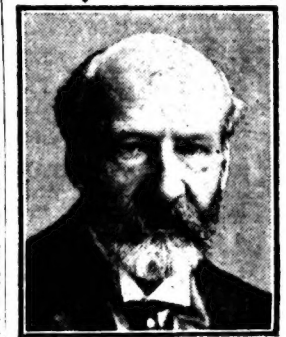
It is stated that a limitation of building could readily be secured for certain concessions. One of these may be that Germany shall not proceed with any case, no provision is made for progress with the new base during the year 1908-9. Germany is known to regard a North Sea base as a direct menace to her. It keeps her from any supremacy in the North Sea. It is pointed out by Lord Tweedmouth that communications regarding any matter of international relation should pass through the Foreign Office. In their

opinion the German Emperor and Lord Tweedmouth have transgressed the strict regulations.

### LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

PROMISED STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

An important statement on the correspondence was made by a private secretary of the First Lord of the Admiralty in an interview with a representative. "The First Lord asked me to tell you," the secretary said, "that the letter from the German Emperor is purely personal, and that there is no such reference in it, as is suggested in 'The Times,' to the British estimates. 'This is all that can be said at present, but a further statement will be made on Monday in the House of Lords.' Pressed as to whether there was any reference in



LORD TWEEDMOUTH, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.  
(Photo by H. E. Mills.)

the correspondence to German naval estimates or naval affairs generally, his lordship's secretary stated that he could say nothing more at present. It was noticeable, however, that on each occasion that he referred to further questions on similar lines he carefully used the words, "British naval estimates."

### WILL HE RESIGN?

The opinion is practically universal that Lord Tweedmouth has, by his "blazing indiscretion," placed himself in a very tight corner, and the question is being asked on all hands—will he resign? The First Lord is on the horns of a dilemma, and it is doubtful whether he will escape being impeached. If the Kaiser's letter was intended as strictly private and personal, how comes it that so many persons other than himself have been permitted to see it? The correspondence had become, as "The Times" says, an open secret, and the substance of it not the actual terms—was known to several others besides Lord Tweedmouth. But it is not denied—Mr. Asquith, in his statement in the Commons, did not deny—that British naval policy was dealt with, and that being so, it cannot be regarded as a mere personal matter. The fact that the correspondence was not submitted to the Cabinet adds to the gravity of the affair; it constitutes a kind of imperium in imperio, and that is what Lord Tweedmouth's colleagues, especially Mr. Asquith, can hardly be expected to tolerate, whatever efforts they may make to save appearances.

### "AS AN EXPERT."

STATEMENT BY GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

Reuter's Agency is authorised by the German Foreign Office to make the following official statement regarding the Emperor's letter to Lord Tweedmouth: "That the Emperor addressed a letter to Lord Tweedmouth some time ago is correct. The assertion of 'The Times,' however, that the Emperor made an attempt to interfere with British Naval plans is untrue. In his letter the Emperor merely corrected certain erroneous views prevalent in England regarding the development of the German Fleet. In Naval matters the Emperor is no tyro, and this step he had a perfect right to take as a Naval expert—as a Fachmann—as which he is also recognised in England. Just as the Emperor would reject any foreign attempt to decide the proportions of Germany's Fleet, so he would repudiate any idea of interfering in the affairs of the British Navy." Persons in German official circles are anxious to see the publication of the letter, but regard the matter as a personal one between his Imperial Majesty and Lord Tweedmouth.

### WHAT THE KAISER SAID.

Vienna, Saturday. — The "Zeit" states that it is in a position to make the following statement with reference to the letter addressed by the German Emperor to Lord Tweedmouth, the contents of the letter having been communicated to the newspaper by a well-known Berlin diplomat: "The Emperor spoke freely with regard to German naval plans, and declared that the present increase in German naval construction was in no way directed against England, but that it was rendered necessary on purely technical grounds by reason of the reduction made in the duration of the term of service life of German ships of the line. The Emperor was anxious, therefore, that this increase in German naval construction should not be allowed in any way to injure the friendship between England and Germany, whose mutual relations have recently shown so marked an improvement. The diplomat adds that the impression prevalent in England, that the German people was increasing its fleet with a view to an approaching war between the two nations was totally false. Moreover, he adds, 'the German naval proposals were by Feb. 15 practically voted; so that doubtless the idea was that England might be influenced in her Navy programme for the year, on the understanding that Germany's future construction programmes would be summarily influenced.' — Central News.

### TO-MORROW'S QUESTIONS

In addition to Lord Tweedmouth's promised statements in the House of Lords to-morrow, several questions will be asked in the House of Commons. As a proof of the uneasiness that exists among the supporters of the Government two questions will be submitted by Radical members. Mr. H. C. Lea, the member for St. Pancras, will ask the Prime Minister "whether the German Emperor has recently addressed a letter to the First Lord of the Admiralty, in which he attempts to influence in German interests the Minister responsible for the Naval Estimates of this country; whether such a letter has been received, and, if so, whether it is authentic, and whether a reply to it has been despatched, and, having in view the number of persons to whom this letter has been shown, and the fact that under the circumstances full publicity should be given to the matter, will he consent to lay the whole of the correspondence upon the table and explain fully the circumstances and facts connected with this proceeding?" Mr. E. A. Ridsdale (Brighton) will also ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether, in view of the misstatements to which such an incident is liable, he will make the correspondence public. — Col. Lockwood, the Unionist member for Epping, will ask Mr. Asquith whether he will lay the letter before Parliament without delay.

### LORD TWEEDMOUTH'S CAREER.

Should Lord Tweedmouth determine to resign, his decision would cause few, if any, of his Cabinet colleagues much grief. At the Admiralty he has always been under the control of men far stronger than himself, with the result that many differences have arisen between prominent personalities associated with "four first line of defence." The only success that Lord Tweedmouth has attained in Parliamentary life was during the Gladstone Government of 1892, when, as the Right Hon. E. Marjoribanks, he acted as chief "whipper-in" of the Radical pack. His admittance to the House of Commons in 1890 was largely due to the winning personality of his wife, a sister of Lord Randolph Churchill, who, it was said, "drove him into Parliament with her carriage and pair."

### Vested Interests.

If rumour does not lie, Lord Tweedmouth proved a thorn in the side of his colleagues during the Cabinet discussions which took place prior to the introduction of the Licensing Bill. It is well-known that he is largely interested in a prominent firm of brewers, and he was hardly likely to be so wildly enthusiastic over Mr. Asquith's compulsory proposals.

### JAPAN AND CHINA.

WAR CLOUD IN THE FAR EAST.

#### ULTIMATUM PRESENTED.

Peking, Saturday. — Japan yesterday presented an ultimatum to the head of the Chinese Foreign Board in regard to the seizure of the Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru. The Chinese Foreign Board has the matter under consideration to-day. The irreducible minimum of the Japanese claims is the restoration of the steamer and cargo, and the payment of a full indemnity. Action is demanded within a reasonable time, and in case of default or postponement Japan, according to the terms of the ultimatum, will take immediate action. Japan expects a reply by to-morrow and will not tolerate China's offer to investigate the matter. She insists upon an apology for the hauling down of the Japanese flag on the Tatsu Maru and will not accept mediation, affirming that China is in error and that the facts are incontrovertible.

#### The Contraband Traffic.

M. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in Peking, in presenting the ultimatum, referred to Japan's sympathy with China in the matter of the contraband traffic in arms, and explained that China could not expect mediation so long as she did not admit the participation of the Portuguese.

On inquiry at the British Foreign Office, Reuter's Agency was informed that no information had been received regarding the presentation of an ultimatum by the Japanese Association that neither the Japanese Embassy nor the Chinese Legation in London has received any direct information as to the ultimatum.

#### A Reply Within 48 Hours.

Paris, Saturday Evening. — The "Temps" publishes the following telegram from Peking: "Yesterday Japan sent to China an ultimatum demanding an indemnity and the release of the Tatsu Maru. China does not agree to Japan's ultimatum. Japan expects a reply within 48 hours." — Exchange.

### HON. R. W. CHETWYND.

#### HIS DEATH RECALLS FAMOUS ABDUCTION CASE.

The Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, eldest son and heir of Viscount Chetwynd, has died suddenly at Queen's Gate, London, S.W. He had figured prominently in the law courts in recent years in connection with the alleged abduction of his children. The story dates back to 1905, when a man named Duguid and a woman named Maguire were charged at Berwick with conspiring to take away Amelia Mary Chetwynd, aged 13, from the custody of her mother, Mrs. Chetwynd. The children were taken to a house in the Strand, and for four years the girls lived under his care. Mrs. Chetwynd, it was alleged, negotiated with Duguid for the removal of the two girls, the scheme, as suggested by counsel, being that he should get the children away from the custody of their guardian, and place them on board a yacht, and sail for San Sebastian.

#### ARTISTS' PROTECTION LEAGUE.

The mass meeting of the Artists' Protection League, postponed from last Sunday evening owing to the report that bogus tickets were in circulation, will be held this (Sunday) evening at 6.30 at the Empire Theatre, New Cross. Great care has been taken in issuing tickets that none shall get into the hands of persons not in the profession, and every ticket is countersigned and bears a distinctive mark and number.

#### THE PREMIER.

Yesterday it was reported that the Prime Minister was better, but on the other hand his brother, Mr. J. A. Campbell, was weaker.

### LUNACY CHARGE.

EXPERT HEAVILY FINED.

#### DR. WINSLOW'S DEFENCE.

Yesterday at the Middlesex Sessions the well-known mental expert, Dr. Littleton Stewart Forbes Winslow, of Burwood-place, Hyde Park, was prosecuted at the instance of the Lunacy Commissioners for aiding and abetting Edith Lascelles in receiving, boarding, and lodging at an address in Burlington-gardens, Chiswick, which was not licensed under the Lunacy Act, 1890, a certain lunatic, Ethel M. Davies, about Feb. 26 last year. Edith Lascelles was indicted for receiving payment to board and lodge and detain Ethel May Davies, a lunatic, in a house not duly licensed. — Mr. Bodkin prosecuted, and Mr. Purcell defended. — Mr. Purcell said that the line of the defence would be that it was the belief of defendants that this alleged lunatic was not of unsound mind. They were under the impression that after considerable observation she was not in a serious condition of bodily health to which they attributed such unsoundness of mind as she showed. It was

#### Dr. Winslow's Belief.

that that would pass away, and that she would recover her health. He therefore recommended her to go to Mrs. Lascelles, who only acted on his instructions. — After a consultation with defendants both withdrew their plea of not guilty. — Mr. Bodkin, in support of the contention that Dr. Winslow knew that the woman Davies was insane, said he treated her at a hospital for mental diseases in the Finsbury-road. In May 1906, Dr. Winslow took the woman that she would either have to go to a home or to a lunatic asylum. She was sent to Haslemere, where she was visited by Dr. Winslow, and on Feb. 26 she was taken to the doctor's house in London. She was then in a demented state. She was handed over to Mrs. Lascelles, who was in the house, and gave into her charge, the understanding being that Mrs. Lascelles should be paid a guinea a week. She had not been there two days before there was a clear outbreak. She was very violent, and bit Mrs. Lascelles' arm, and the police had to be sent for. On several occasions Dr. Winslow saw the woman. — Mr. Bodkin stated that on April 10 the unfortunate lunatic knocked over a wardrobe, and so bruised herself that she had to go to bed. She was left alone upstairs, the only person in the house being a little servant girl. Speaking further as to the wardrobe incident, Mr. Bodkin said that the servant heard

#### A Loud Thud.

and on running up to the bedroom saw Davies on the path below. The poor woman had tried to hide in the wardrobe, but the breaking of the glass mirror had so frightened her that she jumped from the window and fell 20 ft. On another occasion the young woman Davies was found at the back door in her night-dress, having returned home after roaming about all night in the adjoining garden. Ultimately the woman was removed to the Middlesex County Asylum. Dr. Winslow was an expert in the woman's condition, if he did not know he was not an expert, and the evidence he had frequently given as an expert was absolutely worthless. — Sir Ralph Littler: That was what was passing in my mind before you presented it to me. — Mr. Purcell remarked that this was the first time that a medical man had ever been proceeded against under this Act. — Dr. Winslow

#### Admitted a Technical Offence.

Mrs. Lascelles merely acted under advice. — The Chairman said the matter was one of general importance. Mrs. Lascelles had no authority whatsoever to take this woman into her house, but she might very well have relied upon Dr. Winslow, who had been said to be a specialist, but that was simply palliation. With regard to Dr. Winslow, he was convinced that the doctor knew the woman's condition, and to show that this was anything but a mild offence the pecuniary penalty must be one which was appreciable. — Dr. Winslow was fined £50, and Mrs. Lascelles £10.

### DRUCE SENSATION.

ANOTHER WITNESS ARRESTED.

#### CHARGE OF PERJURY.

MRS. HAMILTON AT BOW-STREET.

The famous Druce case, which has been productive of so many sensations, has again been brought into prominence by the arrest of Margaret Jane Louise Hamilton, a widow, 77 years of age, living in Richmond-road, Bayswater, who, at Bow-st., yesterday, was charged before Sir Albert de Rutzen with committing wilful and corrupt perjury when giving evidence against Mr. Herbert Druce, under circumstances already well known. — Prisoner, who is a very small woman, was dressed in black, the only colour about her being a red scarf she carried on her arm and a violet ribbon she wore in her bonnet. Her features were almost concealed by a heavy black veil. Immediately she entered the dock she sank on the seat, and looked calmly around her.

#### Is She Mad?

— Mr. Sims, for the Treasury, prosecuted. He said the prisoner had only just been arrested on a warrant granted on the application of the Director of Public Prosecutions charging her with committing perjury when giving evidence against Mr. Herbert Druce, before Mr. J. P. Den at Clerkenwell Police Court on



MRS. HAMILTON.

Nov. 27, and at Marylebone on Nov. 29. On this occasion he proposed to call evidence of arrest, and then ask for a remand. — Chief Det.-Insp. Dew, of Scotland Yard, said: This morning I received a warrant for the arrest of the prisoner. About 12 o'clock to-day I went with Det.-Sergeant Williams to the first floor back room of 31, Richmond-road, Bayswater, where I met the prisoner. I said to her, 'I am Chief-Insp. Dew, of New Scotland Yard. I understand that you are living here in the name of Mrs. Willis, but I know you as Mrs. Hamilton.' She said, 'Yes, my name is Hamilton.' I said, 'I am going to arrest you on a warrant for perjury.' I read the warrant to her. While I was reading it she said, 'I have not told any untruths.' Afterwards she said: 'What I said I know. I don't know why they want to take me. I did know the fifth Duke of Portland. How did you get this address? I should have been away from here if I had known. Yes, you would not have got me if I had done what I thought last week.'

#### "What a Lot of Stories."

She was placed in a cab, and conveyed to Bow-st. On the way she said, 'I wonder what Mr. Druce will be sorry. Mr. Coburn is a very nice man. As for Mr. Druce he is an honest man and would not injure any one. I am sorry Mr. Coburn has brought his wife and six children over here.' Later she said, 'I remember your name. You arrested Mrs. Robinson. What a lot of stories she told, but I believe some of it was true. I think she must have known the Duke of Portland.' When the charge was read at the police station she made no reply. — Mr. Sims: Did you search her room? Witness: Yes, but I did not find anything, except two newspaper cuttings referring to the Druce case. She had written a letter to me in notes and in her possession £25 in notes and gold. I told her that if she would give me the name and address of any persons who would become sureties for her in the event of bail being granted, I would communicate with them. She mentioned the name of Mr. Watt, but I understand he is unable to attend the court.

#### Magisterial Kindness.

— Sir Albert de Rutzen: If there is any reasonable ground for believing that anyone will come here instead of sending you to prison at once, that will enable you to be released all the sooner. — Chief Det.-Insp. Dew: I have offered to send a telegram to her daughter, who lives some little distance from London, but she says she does not want her name brought into the case. — Prisoner was then removed, the magistrate directing her to be taken to Holloway in a cab.

### GIRL AND "TEC."

OFFICER BOLTED IN A ROOM.

#### STORY OF IMAGINARY HUSBAND.

A red-haired young woman, Alice Ray, no occupation, of King's-road, Long Ditton, who had previously stated that she was a married woman named Sully, stood in the dock yesterday, on remand, with obtaining goods, value £35, by false pretences from George J. Smith, draper, of Brighton-road, Surbiton. — The evidence was that accused obtained mourning on credit from prosecutor on the pretence that her child, just dead, was insured. When Det. Harvey went to arrest accused at her home he managed to gain an entrance at the back door, and in a dim light he found accused hiding behind the kitchen door. The detective was then seized by accused's mother and a man, while accused ran out of the house, the detective being bolted in. After a scuffle he got through the window, and

#### After a Chase.

of a quarter of a mile he succeeded in arresting accused. The officer now informed the bench that he had since ascertained, with reference to prisoner's story that her husband had died at Paddington Hospital, that no such man had been a patient there. There was a girl of the name of Bessie Sully there, but she was no relative of accused. — Det. Harvey said that accused had been to an undertaker and told him that Dr. Max Sully, of Chisgate, would pay the funeral expenses for the burial of her child, but he (the witness) had seen Dr. Sully, who denied all knowledge of accused. — Chairman: So it is a fact that her child is dead? — Det. Harvey: Oh, yes, I saw the entry of the death in the Dutton Parish magazine.

#### Extraordinary Letter.

— Chairman (to witness): What is that letter you have in your hand? — Det. Harvey replied that it was a letter sent to another draper in Grove Crescent-road, Kingston, mentioning the chairman's name. — The Clerk then read the letter, signed, 'Mrs. Sully,' in which the writer said: 'I called upon the inspector, and on his advice I saw Mr. Cockburn and showed him my marriage certificate. His advice to me was to the effect that I was to offer to pay his instalments, which I have already done.'

#### A Confession of Perjury.

— The Court: May I now interview that lady, confessed that she was not married, after she had told him a lot of lies, but said that a man named Sully was keeping her. On a previous occasion, when she was charged with stealing a coat from Claydon schools, she admitted in open court, after she had interviewed her, that she had committed perjury. — Accused was remanded.

### FORECASTS OF THE WEATHER

FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING MIDNIGHT (SUNDAY).

SUN (Rises 5.45 a.m. Moon 9.55 a.m. Setting 4.15 p.m. for vehicles, 6.40 p.m.)	
1. SCOTLAND, N.	South-westerly (southerly to easterly) breezes, freshening; changeable, but at times moderate temperature.
2. SCOTLAND, E.	Light north-westerly breezes, backing to light; fair or misty; later, some showers; later, early, then milder.
3. ENGLAND, E.	Light, some showers; fair or fine intervals; moderate temperature.
4. ENGLAND, S. (London & Channel)	South-easterly to south-westerly breezes, shifting westerly or north-westerly; light to moderate; some rain at first, then mostly fair to fine; moderate temperature.
5. SCOTLAND, W.	Same as No. 6.
6. ENGLAND, W. & Wales	North-westerly and westerly breezes, light or moderate; some showers; fair intervals; moderate temperature.
7. IRELAND, N.	North-westerly to south-westerly breezes, freshening; changeable, but at times moderate temperature.
8. IRELAND, S.	Same as No. 7.

TIDE TABLE FOR THE WEEK.  
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, Hull, etc.  
Morn. aft. morn. aft. morn. aft. morn. aft.  
M 6.17 6.38 6.59 7.20 7.41 7.62 7.83 8.04  
T 7.17 7.27 7.41 7.55 8.09 8.23 8.37 8.51  
W 8.13 8.10 8.07 8.04 8.01 7.98 7.95 7.92  
Th 10.45 11.25 12.05 12.45 1.25 2.05 2.45 3.25  
F 10.10 1.02 1.42 2.22 3.02 3.42 4.22 5.02





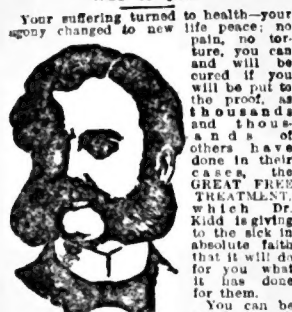










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My home office is at Fort Wayne, Indiana, U.S.A., but for the benefit of my thousands of English patients, I have established an office in London. Please address Dr. James W. Williams, Box No. 204, 16, St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

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With that awful feeling of fullness and evil-smelling breath, acidity, flatulence, sharp pains and tightness in the chest, afraid to eat. I have a true remedy, which cured me after years of suffering, and I will send FREE to ALL who send stamp for postage at once. D. P. Cameron, Dietetic Specialist, 1, Wardrobe Place, Doctors-commons, London. [Adv.]

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and  
Anticipations, with Photographs, of the New Hicks Theatre Production, "The Waltz Dream."

New Offices:  
161A, STRAND, W.C.

## HASTINGS VICTORY.

ANOTHER WIN FOR  
TARIFF REFORM.

THE MAJORITY DOUBLED.

Hastings has followed the lead of Mid-Devon, S. Hereford, and Worcester, and returned Mr. A. Du Cros, the Tariff Reform candidate. The poll resulted as follows:—  
Mr. A. Du Cros (U. and Tariff Reform) 4,495  
Mr. R. V. Harcourt (R. and Free Trade) 3,477

Unionist Majority 1,018  
In 1906 the figures were H. Du Cros, 4,348; Thomas (R.), 3,935. Majority, 413. Compared with the last election the present figures show:—  
Increase in Unionist poll 147  
Decrease in Radical poll 458  
Increase in Unionist majority 605

**THE NEW MEMBER.**  
Mr. A. Du Cros, of Canon's Park, Edgware, and St. Leonard-on-Sea.

## LADY WITH A PAST.

THE ROMANCE OF  
A FORTUNE.

CLAIM TO £50,000.

In the Chancery Division, before Justice Neville, a remarkable question of identity was the issue in an administration action, which came before his lordship on an adjourned summons, and which concerned the disposition of an estate of £50,000. Mr. Macnaghten, K.C., and Mr. Maughan appeared for Mr. Chas. Jos. Stewart, who claimed to be the son of Ellen Constance Taylor, who died intestate. The Attorney-General (Sir W. S. Robson, K.C.), Mr. Jenkins, K.C., and Mr. Geo. Lawrence represented the Crown. Counsel explained that it was necessary to trace the identity of Mrs. Taylor, who died at 25, Phillimore Gardens, on May 30, 1904, having at the time no known relatives. She was possessed of a very large estate, and an order for administration and for an inquiry as to the identity of her son was made.

## HAROLD AT HASTINGS.



Kling H. H. Asquith - Harold:—"Bother these Tariff Reform Arrows. I'll be a blessed pincushion soon."

who is the third son of Mr. W. H. Du Cros, was born in Dublin in 1871. After spending some time in the Civil Service, he joined his father's industrial pursuits, and was afterwards appointed general manager of the Dunlop Rubber Co., of which he subsequently became managing director. He carried out his duties established himself in England in 1892, and has now the sole management of the factories at Coventry, Birmingham, and London, employing over 3,000 persons. While resident in Coventry he was elected a member of the Council of that municipality.

He obtained a commission in the 2nd V.B. Royal Warwickshire Regt. in 1894, and worked so energetically for the advancement of the regiment that in 1897 he had the satisfaction of adding a new company to the battalion, recruited solely from the employees of one of his own factories. Mr. Arthur Du Cros had a distinguished athletic career, holding 13 amateur cycling championships, also excelling as a gymnast, boxer, and all-round athlete. He is an expert motorist, besides being a good shot. The new member unsuccessfully contested Bow and Bromley at the last General Election.

**GROWING UNIONIST VOTE.**  
A feature of the by-elections since Mr. Balfour made his Birmingham speech on Nov. 15, which united the Unionist party on the platform of Fiscal Reform, has been the heavy Unionist vote, and the capture of apparently impregnable positions of the Liberals. Taking all the by-elections since January, 1906, in which there were Radical and Unionist candidates, and neglecting the Labour vote, the figures show:—  
U. vote at general election 122,667  
U. vote at by-elections 143,618  
R. vote at general election 141,885  
Increase in U. vote in two years 10,951  
Decrease in R. vote in two years 21,233

**WEST DOWN VACANCY.**  
A THREE-CORNERED CONTEST.  
For the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lord Arthur Hill (U.) Mr. M. MacCaw (U.) and Mr. A. Beattie (R.) have been adopted. The Unionist candidate is at present in India. Yesterday Mr. W. J. Dolonghan declared his intention of standing as an Independent Conservative.

**NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.**  
N. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Mr. L. Brassy (U.) has been unanimously adopted to oppose Mr. G. Nicholls (R.).  
HANTS (Hitchin).—Mr. J. Bertram, M.P. (R.), will not stand again.  
BATHURST.—The newly-formed "Bathurst Labour Party" purpose running a candidate in opposition to Mr. John Burns, M.P.

FOOT-LOCKER cured instantly by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Following upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer came Mr. Wyndham, the Prince Rupert of the Unionists. With dash and fire he attacked the Government. He accused them of dishonest finance and drove home the point that it would be impossible for the Government to keep their pledges of economy. They might juggle figures and save off the expenditure for a year, but eventually the ships must be built. Other speakers followed, and all the time a slight figure with the beard of a Naval officer sat motionless in the distinguished strangers' gallery listening in rapt attention. This was the Prince of Wales, an unusual visitor to the Commons.

**A Master of Tactics.**  
Then came Mr. Balfour, and never has he shown himself a better master of tactics. Mr. Asquith had declared in favour of "the two-power standard," the accepted tradition of former Governments that our fleet must be the equal of any other two navies in the world. Let other introduce the words into his amendment that it should read that the House supported Ministers in such economies as are consistent with the two-power standard. The Unionists fairly yelled with delight, for their leader had cornered the Cabinet. Let Mr. Asquith accept, and half his party would vote against him; let him refuse and he was convicted by the words he had uttered. Spluttering with rage and embarrassment, Mr. Balfour attempted to reply, but he only made the situation worse. At 11 the House divided. Mr. Macdonald's resolution was rejected. The Speaker rose to put Mr. Asquith's motion, but Mr. Balfour sprang to the table and moved to insert the words "the two-power standard." There were yells from the Radicals, and shrieks of laughter from the Unionists. For three minutes the confusion lasted, and it being now after 11 o'clock no division could be taken, so the Government amendment could not be carried.

**Estimates Cut Down.**  
On Tuesday we had Naval Estimates—and the announcement of the result at Hastings. The latter fairly "knocked" the Radicals, though they hardly expected to win the seat.

The gem of the evening was supplied by Mr. Robertson, that very dull personage who is Secretary to the Admiralty, in his tacit admission that the Naval Estimates had been cut down since Mr. Murray Macdonald's motion on the paper. The fact is that the Government knew perfectly well that the increased burden will fall upon the shoulders of their successors and are acting accordingly. But it is a dirty trick.

**Tariff Reform Debate.**  
From the Navy we passed to the Army, and from the Army to Tariff Reform. At 8.15 on Wednesday private members may bring forward subjects for discussion. Sir Joseph Lees, a painfully orthodox Radical, asked the House to declare that the recent high price of bread in this country is due to natural causes alone, and that any import duty on wheat would tend to raise the price still higher. This was, of course, a direct challenge to the Tariff Reformers, but Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Winterton, and Mr. Goulding had very little difficulty in flustering the member for Cornwalling. As Mr. Austen Chamberlain pointed out, their charge against the Government was not that Ministers had produced the existing shortage of wheat, but that they refused to do anything to protect the country against a similar occurrence in the future by stimulating production within the Empire.

**The Tweedmouth Sensation.**  
The generation of the week was reserved until Friday, when the secret correspondence which has passed between the Kaiser and Lord Tweedmouth was the sole topic of conversation. There were several hurried consultations between Ministers, and the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mr. Asquith were closeted together in the Premier's private room for some time before the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his statement to the House. Everyone realises that Lord Tweedmouth has put his foot into it with a vengeance, and it will take all his ingenuity to extricate himself from his present predicament. The Premier's M.P.

THE WEEK IN  
PARLIAMENT.MARQUIS AND  
TRUSTEE.

AN AMAZING STORY.

ACTION AGAINST AN  
EX-VICAR.

Two years ago the Opposition were a nervous, dejected collection of units, many of them new to the game, and all more or less cowed by their hostile surroundings. Now they are a compact little band who know how to fight, as the Radicals found to their cost when Mr. Murray Macdonald, the sad-visaged Scotman from Falkirk, moved his resolution that "reductions should be made in expenditure on armaments."

The Government were between two fires, and Mr. Asquith, who is now on the steps of the throne, had a foretaste of the difficulties which will fall to his lot when he is called to the throne itself. Ministers did not dare to accept the motion as it stood, and thus to declare openly to the nation that efficiency was to be sacrificed to economy. So they took refuge in subterfuge, and, in offering to adopt the preamble, with an addition that the House would support Ministers in such economies as are consistent with the two-power standard, they sought to dodge the attack of their supporters.

**"Mr. Facing Both Ways."**  
Mr. Macdonald found a second in Sir John Brunner, the Swiss millionaire, and then the fun began. Mr. Asquith rose immediately, and we saw the future Prime Minister at bay. Now he played up to the "peace-at-any-price" section of his followers and talked of a "horrible war."

Then he turned to the Unionist Bench, and declared that efficiency must be maintained. At one moment he talked of economies, and at the next of "unassailable supremacy." Applause, grudgingly bestowed, and angry criticisms came alternately from the Radical Benches below the gangway. It was a tight place, and Mr. Asquith knew it.

**A Grave Scandal.**  
In November, 1897, the Marquis's banking account was closed, and from then till Oct. 26, 1899, his moneys were paid into Robins's account. In March 1900, he appointed Mr. Robins to the family living of East and West Raynham, and they all went to live at the rectory. In the next year a very grave scandal was caused by the intimacy formed by Mr. Robins with a Miss Ridsdale, the daughter of a neighbouring clergyman and a connection of Lord Townshend. The bishop took proceedings to remove Mr. Robins, and he resigned. Lord Townshend reinstated him, but the bishop refused to reappoint him to the living. He took proceedings to compel the bishop, but they were not carried far, and at the end of 1901 Mr. Robins took advantage of the Act and became a layman. He left the rectory and went to live with his wife and family and Miss Ridsdale at a furnished house taken by the Marquis at Shoreham.

**All Lived Together.**  
From that time till the Marquis's marriage he provided for the living of Robins and his family, as well as Miss Ridsdale and her little boy, they all living together at different places. In March, 1902 Mr. Robins and the Marquis went to America; they returned in June, and till December lived in lodgings together at Hove. From a letter of Aug. 11, 1905, it appeared that the Marquis had been induced to give bonds to Mr. Robins and to Miss Ridsdale. In Dec., 1903, Justice Farwell made an order for the sale of some heirlooms, which realised £38,000 not at Christie's. In

## MESMERISED!

MARQUIS AND  
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The affairs of the Marquis Townshend came before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady in the Chancery Court, in an action brought by Sir Redvers Buller, a committee of the estate, against Mr. Arthur Geoffrey Robins and Mr. Jno. Abercrombie Holdsworth. Mr. Micklem, K.C., explained that the substantial relief asked for was the removal of defendants from the trusteeship of a deed of re-settlement of the Townshend estate, made in 1888, and from the trusteeship of a further deed of settlement made in February, 1903, under which a number of heirlooms were brought into the settlement. The ground set up for this removal was the misconduct of Robins in being a party to the removal and sale of the heirlooms, the proceeds of the great part of which he received. No claim was set up against Mr. Holdsworth, except that he had acted by and allowed Robins to appropriate the proceeds of the heirlooms. Lord Townshend was deceased from birth, and when 17 years of age he was placed with a Mr. Kitcat, a curate at Holy Trinity, Chelsea. In 1892 he made the acquaintance of Mr. Robins, who at that time was also a curate at Holy Trinity. The latter, who was apparently a man of strong intellect and unscrupulous character, undoubtedly obtained great influence over the Marquis, who left Mr. Kitcat and went in 1894 to live with defendant, who had been appointed vicar of St. Barnabas, Leeds.

**Marquis Breaks Down.**  
The Marquis Townshend was in the witness-box for the whole of the second day with the exception of a few minutes, and when the court adjourned his cross-examination was still in progress. He stood up during the whole of the time, no mean achievement for a man of his delicate physique. Only once did his self-possession desert him. This was when he was questioned about his motive for leaving the marchioness out of his will. Things were said against her, he said, which proved to be slanders. Tears came to his eyes, and for a moment he turned away his head and wept. The marchioness was again very quietly dressed, and wore her favourite violets.

**Mesmerism Alleged.**  
Mr. Micklem, K.C., continued his questioning of the Marquis, the examination being directed to show that Mr. Robins received large sums of money during the long time when, it is alleged, his protégé was under his complete influence. It was while this matter was being treated that the sensation of the day occurred. The Marquis attributed Mr. Robins' power over him to the practice of mesmerism. Counsel asked: Did Mr. Robins, when you went to America with him, study mesmerism? Yes.—Has he practised on you? Yes.—Do you attribute any part of his influence over you to mesmerism? Entirely to that.—For some time past have you been entirely removed from his influence? From his company in 1906. From his influence after I had found out how he had been acting.

**The Experiments.**  
The Marquis, speaking in a most matter-of-fact way, added some further details to his extraordinary statement when he was cross-examined.—Mr. Robins had been to two professors of mesmerism—a Persian in Chicago, and a man named Lyn-

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drawn to "self," but that also was paid into Robins' account, as well as £150 on Sept. 6 and £250 on Sept. 10.—On Dec. 23, 1904, counsel continued, the Marquis made a will, by which he left Mr. Robins two sons and his cousin, Miss Ridsdale, a thousand pounds each, and the residue of his estate to Mr. Robins. A letter of Jan. 23, 1905, showed what the position really was. In it the Marquis said:—  
I am sticking as hard as possible to the sovereign you gave me, and as for stamps, I shall only get as many as I have letters to post.

**Marriage Articles.**  
—In July, said counsel, or just before, the Marquis was introduced to Mr. Sutherland, whose daughter he subsequently married. On Aug. 5, 1905, just before the marriage, Robins induced him to sign a document giving defendant all the furniture, including some of the heirlooms, at the house in Cromwell-road, as "a small recognition of your devoted friendship and valuable services." On Aug. 7, 1905, three documents were signed. The first was the marriage articles, by which the Marquis agreed to charge his interests with the payment of £2,500 a year to Miss Sutherland, and in case she should survive him, of £1,000, and £1,500 a year if she should not have issue.—Counsel concluded by saying that the Marquis desired him to say that Mr. Robins held over him the threat that if he took action defendant would take proceedings for arrears of salary, and so on. Lord Townshend was asked about the resignation by Mr. Robins of the living of East and West Raynham. Witness took steps to have him reappointed.—Mr. Micklem informed me that the whole charge was absolutely false, and I thought in justice to him, and would do my best to get him reinstated.

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Suffering in  
Silence.Many women go through  
life always ailing, weak and  
unhappy. The languor and  
bloodlessness of girls and  
young women, with head-  
aches and faintings; the  
nervous ailments, back pains  
and failure of strength of  
wives and mothers; the  
trials of matrons in later  
years—at all these ages the  
CAUSE of suffering is usually  
IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.

**Dr. Williams' Pink Pills**  
for Pale People have helped  
many more women to the  
joy of health, because these  
Pills supply New Good Blood  
to the starved veins and tired  
nerves; making weak women  
bright and WELL.  
For instance:—  
Mrs. A. Waterhouse, 74, Pearl  
Street, Sheffield, states:  
"I often sat down and cried over  
my pitiable state, for anxiety had so  
affected my health that I could  
scarcely touch a morsel of food. My  
breathing was difficult. I felt utterly  
tired and worn out, yet at night could  
not sleep. I was tortured by stak-  
ing pains in my chest and back,  
that made me afraid to move. In  
time I became so nervous and  
irritable that I could not tolerate  
company. Every noise jarred on my  
nerves, and, after the least exercise,  
I was exhausted, and suffered most  
severe pain around my heart, and  
palpitation."  
A friend advised me to take Dr.  
Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.  
I did and soon there was a great im-  
provement in me. I felt brighter  
than for years past; all bodily pains  
left me, and with a healthy appetite  
came restful sleep and renewed  
strength. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills  
completely cured me, and I now enjoy  
the best of health."

**HELP FOR WEAK WOMEN.**  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give help  
to weak women by their won-  
derful power of making Rich, New  
Blood that strengthens all the vital  
organs. They have cured numerous  
cases of Anemia, Indigestion, Palpitations, Influenza After-Effects, Ner-  
vous Disorders, Neuralgia, and  
Women's Ills. 2s. 9d. a box, or 3s. 9d.  
for six, post free, from Dr. Williams'  
Medicine Co., 46, Holborn Viaduct,  
London; sold also by most dealers—  
but firmly reject all substitutes, for  
they are useless.

**CORRECT STYLE SUIT  
ON EASY TERMS.**  
THERE are no suits so stylish as  
Catesby's for 35/- Easy Terms.  
Just the same good and comfortable  
with the same style and cut, but what  
is the difference in the price?  
The answer is simple. It is the quality  
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## OUR OMNIBUS.

## COMMENTS BY NOTABLE PASSENGERS.

## THE CONDUCTOR.



It is a pity that a distinguished novelist should be so fond of plunging into serious writing. Even fiction, with a purpose, rarely escapes dullness. Matters become much worse when authors capable of interesting and amusing a reading public take themselves to preaching Social Reform. Mr. H. G. Wells is a striking example of this failure to observe the homely adage that the cobbler should stick to his last. He has just published yet another Socialist treatise under the title of "New Worlds for Old." How much more eagerly would his readers have welcomed a second "War of the Worlds" or "Love and Mr. Lewisham"!

The idea of a state of society in which poverty and crime shall cease to be must appeal to every intelligence. Unfortunately, however, human nature being what it is, the scheme cannot by any possibility be realised. The confiscation of private property could not be accomplished without the perpetration of such wholesale plunder as would utterly demoralise the conscience of the community. Let us suppose it to have been brought about, and the State to have been placed in control of every kind of industry. What then? The motives which lead men to devote their best energies to the advancement of their personal fortunes would have been taken away. Administration would be lax, if it was not corrupt, and the inevitable end would be national bankruptcy.

Socialists seem to look upon the State as a thing apart from the daily concerns of humanity. It is unfortunately a very human affair indeed. If a Government is composed of rascals, the business of that country goes from bad to worse. If it is made of honest and upright officials, they advance the national prosperity. Under the Socialist ideal the whole resources of the country would be placed at the mercy of huge armies of Government clerks, without any real check upon their operations. Public opinion would take but languid interest in the auditing of huge accounts embracing railways and coal mines, and cotton factories and electrical works. Just think what fine pickings a single family could get out of a Socialist State!

There is no sounder motto than that to the effect that everybody's business is nobody's business. The work undertaken by the State is conspicuous rather for economy nor promptitude. If the management of the South African war could have been committed to a single financial dictator who can doubt that millions would have been saved? Yet Socialists, in the face of all experience, would have us hand over every business and every profession to the control of Boards and Committees. We are afraid that there would be considerable difficulty in getting a regular gas supply in the State because of the interfering allowance of tea from the State grocers.

## THE ACTOR.



Sir John Hare, in his interesting communication through a Press interviewer regarding his farewell, lets it be specifically known that his approach is not parting at the Garrick—the theatre built for him by Sir W. S. Gilbert—is not necessarily with the public, but only from the two characters most closely identified with him of late years, Lord Quex and Benjamin Goldsmith. In his own words, "I should like it to be understood that, although I speak of 'farewell' performances, I apply the word more particularly to the plays in which I am to appear. In these I shall positively be seen for the last time. After next June I shall never again resume my part in 'The Gay Lord Quex' or 'A Pair of Spectacles'."

"Frankly, the want of a new play is one of the chief reasons which has brought about my retirement. Bring me a new play, with a suitable part in it, and—? The significant gesture that followed told its own story. Here is a challenge to our dramatists. By a 'suitable part' is meant presumably a character in a strictly modern comedy. Sir John, as Mr. Hare, never having made a distinguishing mark by 'Sir Peter Teasdale' or 'Touchstone', or, indeed, any assumption belonging to the romantic drama, or the play of manners of a past time.

Forty years ago the most polished and refined of English comedians made his London debut at the old Prince of Wales Theatre in the first of Robertson's plays produced there, 'Society.' As the aristocratic Lord Pharamond he, a mere boy playing an old man, by his incisive originality as a portrayal of character, at

once took such precedence in the front rank of histrionic art as has never been questioned. Years, as they passed, not only broadened but mellowed his art, giving the pathetic touch somewhat wanting to it at the outset of his career.

Sir John Hare proceeded, through his interviewer, to make the pleasing announcement that he is about to appear as author as well as actor. He says: "I am now busy upon a volume of reminiscences, some of which will first appear in the 'Strand Magazine,' beginning with the April number. It is interesting to learn from Sir John, at first hand, that he was a pupil of the elegant comedian, Leigh Murray, to whom, he states, 'I owe much in the way of instruction, in bed, whence he endeavoured to instil into me the first principles of dramatic art.'"

Of the Robertson series of plays pessimistic playwrights and critics nowadays presume to speak with condemnation. I, for one, rejoice to read Sir John Hare's estimate in these words: "His plays (Robertson's) have been spoken of with unnecessary emphasis as belonging to the tea-cup-and-saucer school. But how many pieces are there, even to-day, which can be reckoned upon to possess the enduring qualities of 'Caste'? For forty years it has been played more or less constantly, and I find it difficult to believe that any audience could be proof against the pathos, the humour, and the tenderness of its wonderful last act."

I am in accord, too, with him in his critical estimate of plays made out of novels. He says, "Broadly speaking, I have no liking for, or belief in, the adapted novel."

Commenting upon the art of acting, whether it has gained or lost, Sir John considers that "histrionic talent in the youthful ranks undoubtedly exists in abundance, but it is not made enough of, and consequently, remains in a crude and undisciplined state."

Upon the question of a National Theatre, Sir John's belief, as expressed by him, is that "we have too many theatres, and that too many of these theatres are under the control of commercial syndicates. The management of a theatre should be entrusted to one man and one man only. By all means let us have a National Theatre as soon as practicable, for I feel assured that, when we do, it will, if properly controlled, form the finest training ground for artists and for dramatists that can possibly be conceived." True, Sir John, and you, of all men, would be the one to manage it!

## PIPER PAN.



marks about the season in English next January.

"One or two English operas," says Dr. Richter, "will be produced. Whether new or old he does not state. But that they will be the works of British composers is a fact for which Dr. Richter's known interest in our native musicians is sufficient guarantee."

English opera, neglected for so long, seems indeed to be looking up at last. I hear that in America, new, they are asking for it, and that it will probably be given an experimental season at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, shortly.

What an opportunity there is at the present time for the Englishman who composes a really fine opera! It is only one of our musicians could give us a "Madama Butterfly," a "Bohème," or a "Faust"! A great lyric work by a native composer would do more to complete the re-establishment of English opera than almost anything else.

A very pleasant concert was given last Wednesday at Steinway Hall by Mrs. Martin van Lennep, whose name is doubtless familiar to many of my readers in connection with the L.C.C. musical matters. Several well-known eminent artists took part in the programme, and a promising debut was made by Miss Kathleen Horace, a young mezzo-soprano, who was immediately taken into favour by the delicate and fashionable audience that filled the hall.

Unless I am much mistaken, Miss Florence Easton, the young Yorkshirewoman, who has just been engaged for five years as principal soprano at the Royal Opera, Berlin, and at the Savoy Theatre a few years ago. Since then she appears to have been studying hard in Paris, with the happy result of the contract mentioned above. Miss Easton is the latest instance of the great favour in which English artists are held on the Continent nowadays.

I hear that Mr. Frederick Delius, Mr. Coleridge Taylor, and Dr. Ernest Walker, the adjudicators, think very highly of Mr. Julius Harrison's prize musical setting of the prize libretto for the Norwich Festival. Mr. Harrison, who hails from Stourport, Worcestershire, has been awarded the 50

guineas promised by the festival committee at Norwich, where the cantata will be produced in October.

From all accounts the visit of the Sheffield Choir to Canada in October is arousing great interest. I think there is no doubt of the warm reception that will be accorded to the Yorkshire singers, and their accomplished conductor, Dr. H. Coward. That they will be immensely successful in the Dominion goes almost without saying in my opinion. Their fine voices and grand singing will create an immense impression undoubtedly.

## WILL WORKMAN.



Last week I received a postcard which is so eminently indicative of the state of mind of a certain portion of those people who preach 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity' that I readily reproduce it in full. It was addressed 'Will Workman, alias 'Will Workman,' care of T. P. Milford Lane, Arundel-st., Strand, London, and conveyed the following fraternal message, "It would be interesting to know what you pockets your feeble attempts to bamboozle the working man, but the day is gone by when the worker could be influenced by the wishy-washy twaddle, dashed out by artificial working men of your ilk. We don't require windbags."

Now, I call that one of the best compliments which the writer of this column has received for a long time. In the first place, this "worker" pays me the compliment of reading my remarks; in the next place, he is vexed with them, and more vexed with the blunders of his own mind, which stubbornly refuses to frame an answer to what vexed him; and, finally, like his primitive ancestor of 2,000 years ago, he falls back on his unformed passions and starts mud-slinging!

Of course, "it would be interesting to know" my private business—secrecies of this type of mind—and I'll satisfy him so far as to say that every penny I get is paid voluntarily by the various organisations who make use of my services. Not one of them is under any compulsion to employ me or pay me unless they think my services a sufficient "quid pro quo."

I would point out to my "wishy-washy, twaddling windbag" that there is a wide field of inquiry open to men of his peculiar inquiring nature. In the House of Commons just now there are 59 Socialists and Lab-Labors, all drawing their pay from trade union funds, which are contributed by hundreds of thousands of trade unionists, who, were such payments optional—voluntary—would not contribute a farthing. Probably he would answer, all these M.P.'s are "workers," and therefore ought to be supported by the trade unions.

That I deny. Trade unionism is a trade movement, and is supported by all shades of political, and a Socialist or Liberal majority has no more right to compel Conservative workers to support their politics than they have to compel them to support their peculiar religious opinions. Then look at some of these workers—Messrs. Keir Hardie, E. W. Jowett, P. Snowden, J. R. Macdonald, F. Maddison, W. R. Cromer. True some of these once were working men, but that was—in the dim and distant past. Others never worked for weekly wages, and have no title as "workers."

Looking up their biographies I find few of them have worked for weekly wages for over 20 years, and some for 30 years. They include Socialist agitators, journalists, works manager, land reformers, civil servant, Board of Trade servant, and a grocery company proprietor! Some of them have spent a quarter of a century "bamboozling the working man by wishy-washy twaddle, dashed out by artificial working men," to wit, themselves. Many of them are correctly described as "windbags."

Of course, my anonymous critic does not object to these Socialists and—admitted agitators—because they follow him, it is only when some Unionist working man sets out to prick these windbags that he perceives the artificiality of the whole business. The fact that from the year 1877 to the year 1906 Will Workman earned his living in a coal-pit, coupled with the fact that since then he has imitated a small war, some of these socialistic tin gods, by earning a living by his wit instead of by his hands, and in doing so has exposed some of the fallacies and pointed out the humbug of these "bamboozlers," only adds fuel to my critic's fire of indignation.

Let me give him a sample. The Rev. R. W. Cummings, one of the Church of England clergy, who are busy "nobbling Socialism," declared last November that "of the National Income, the idle, pampered rich, took £820,000,000, leaving only £880,000,000 for the workers," such workers being always poor and living in slums! When I pointed out that if that statement was true every one with an income of £160 and upwards were "idle, pampered rich," including himself and all the Socialists and Labour M.P.'s, and therefore he was not a worker in that he was neither poor nor living in a slum, this particular specimen of Christian Socialism got angry, called me "Worshipful Willie," and said I had not worked for three years!

More significant still, he altered his division of the drones and the bees, treating those with £500 and upwards as drones, to say the least, and himself within the class of bees! Even yet his "drone class" includes many

of his political tin gods, M.P.'s and other sorts.

Yet another sample, this time from the funny man of the play—Mr. G. R. Shaw. Last Wednesday at Sheffield he said "Unearned incomes amounted to £200,000,000, which sum the people threw away on people who had not earned it." Next, he told the rest of the money he "earned." He had to pay £2000 a year in house rent, which, as likely as not, would be gambled away at Monte Carlo. G. R. Shaw included himself in the professional classes, including doctors, lawyers, etc. Well, according to his clerical co-worker, he is one of the "idle, pampered rich," and even according to himself, he is getting money from investments, as interest, which he never earned himself.

That this is so, may be readily seen from "The Basis and Policy of Socialism," ed., issued by the Fabian Society. On page 11 we learn that £700,000,000 in which Mr. Shaw's interest will be included. Therefore, if Mr. Shaw believes his own teaching, let him set a worthy example, either by refusing his interest or ceasing to invest, and as Mr. Cummings's salary is drawn almost entirely from tithe-rent, let him abolish the tithes, or return them to the farmers concerned.

Those of my readers who want to know why Socialism is impossible might do worse than spend 6s. on W. H. Mallock's "Critical Examination of Socialism," but to do so, they must be prepared to tackle a long sustained chain of reasoning, which will be more easily followed and better understood if labour and the Popular Welfare. Neither of them are "milk for babes," but "meat for strong men."

According to "The Labour Leader," in the recent Hick and Grosvenor debate, the atmosphere was electric, and judging by the curiously jumbled nature of its contributor's expressions, he had not quite got rid of his portion of electricity when penning his "impressions." He tells us, "I never saw a more eager and expectant crowd," and yet of the Conservative half of that eager and expectant crowd, I learn they were in a subdued mood, and had a "hope-for-the-best sort of expression about them." Here is another, "Mr. Joynton Hicks, though visibly nervous, was cool to the end." How a crowd can be "eager and expectant" when half of it is in a "subdued mood," and how a man can be "visibly nervous" and "cool to the end" is a problem I suppose only Socialists can solve.

"The lesson of South Leeds," says another of the paper's contributors, is that the Labour Party Executive must follow the bidding of the local leader. This they refused to do, in violation of their constitution, in other words, the Executive turned dictator in agreeing to support Mr. Fox, just as they did in refusing to support Mr. Grayson. Surely my trades union readers can see what this means. Power is with those who can use it, and no matter how democratic may be the basis of the Socialist Party, they can always be trusted to turn despotic, as in the French Revolution, when the Executive power thinks it necessary to do so. All the same, Fox or Pointer, the grapes of office at South Leeds were beyond the reach of the Socialist Party, as they are rapidly being weighed in the balance and found wanting.

## BUCKLAND JUNIOR.



A bird sent me for identification is a snow-bunting. This was shot, being one of a flock of about twenty, on Wallasea Island in the River Rother, where a snow-bunting, of the Passerine order, in its winter plumage, resembles very much our common sparrow, being of a brownish colour.

It was shot on a grassy ground, but can be distinguished easily by its black legs and white patches in the wings. In summer, however, it is a very different bird, for its head, neck, and lower parts are pure white with a jet-black back, and the wings a mixture of these two colours. The throat also changes from yellow to black. In size, flight and gait it is very like the skylark. It is probably the most Arctic of small birds, generally breeding in the Polar regions and being the commonest of the small birds in Iceland. It is believed that a few pairs breed in the high mountains of Scotland and in the Shetlands, but apart from this it is only a winter visitor to us. In the north of England it is best known, only coming farther south according to the severity of the weather. October is about the earliest and most general time for their arrival in England, and they may stay with us until towards the end of March. They lay from four to six eggs, the nest consisting of a foundation of moss and other plants lined with fine woven grass, hair and soft feathers. One peculiarity of the snow-bunting is the beak. This is underhanging, as the dog fancier would say, the lower mandible being broader than the upper, and is short and conical.

A correspondent of Tonbridge has also sent me a bird for identification. This one, however, met its death in a much more uncommon way, and one is reminded of the story of Jonah, for it was found inside a codfish. My correspondent is surprised at his find, as he has heard of such a thing before. The bird in question is a small guillemot. A description of this bird is given below.

The cod as a rule feeds close to the bottom, but is not so cautious and occasionally comes to the top for its food. Sea-birds and land-birds have been many times taken from inside them. It is curious that recently a friend was speaking to me on this subject, and informed me that the day was when a moor-hen with young in the water,

when suddenly there was a splash, and one of the young ones disappeared. The rest swimming hurriedly away. He watched, but it did not reappear, so he spoke to the keeper about it, who said that, no doubt, it had been taken off by a pike or similar fish, as he had frequently upon cutting open found such birds. The guillemot being a diving-bird may have been taken at some distance from the surface.

The guillemot is a fairly common bird on coasts during the breeding season. About August or September, however, it quits the rocks and cliffs and makes its way out to the open sea, where it remains both day and night for a considerable time, only making its way back again at the approach of the breeding season. In summer its plumage is black, the under parts white, with a black bill. In winter the throat and sides of the head change from brown to white. The tails and wings are very short, and the legs very slender. It has only three toes, which are entirely webbed. The guillemot is a very fine diver and uses its half-closed wings instead of its feet to propel it through the water. Its food consists of small fish, crustaceans, and marine insects. The egg (only one being laid) is pear-shaped, and varies a great deal in colour. No nest is made, and the egg is laid on the bare rock. Guillemots breed in large colonies and at Flamborough Head, where they are probably more numerous than anywhere else in the British Isles; the eggs are collected systematically and sold to collectors and for food. An adult male may measure as much as 15in. in length, but the females are smaller.

A fish sent to me for identification by a correspondent of Eastbourne is, I believe, a specimen of Conch's sea bream. The fish was caught on Thursday and posted on Friday, but owing to the appearance of the week-end I did not have a chance of examining it until Monday, and, although one would not expect it at this season, it was in a very bad condition. Very few specimens of this fish have been caught off our English coasts. It is of a pale red colour, except the belly, which is whitish. The body is very deep and thick, also the head and snout, while the back rises above the head. The specimen sent was about nine inches long.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens for the week ending March 1 include:—Mammals: 1 red-fronted lemur, 1 common badger, and 1 Pallas cat. Birds: 1 Bewick's Wren, 1 turnstone, and 1 kestrel. Reptiles: 2 Moorish geckos, 1 common snake, and 1 tessellated snake.

## OLD IZAAK.



Saturday next (Mar. 14) is the closing day of the coarse fishing season in most rivers, nowhere promises to be so well. The Thames, Lee, Arun, and kindred waters have been in fair order, but the most stormy and low temperature will in most instances put the fish off feed, as is already the case in the Severn, Trent, and other Midland rivers. Some fine pike have been taken of late, notably on Weymouth Brook, where even grand fish were taken during one of the recent hurricanes scaling from 10lb. to 25lb. each. Messrs. W. Smith and Jacob Spashett being the successful anglers. Others of good weight have also been chronicled. Mr. F. James (C.L.P.S.) having one of 15lb. from the Wye, and one of 17lb. 2oz. from the River Trent. The Watford Piscatorial Society, Big pike have also rewarded anglers at several of the Upper Thames resorts, and Mr. W. Smith (a Midland club angler) has landed a 25lb. perch from the Severn at Hampton Lodge. Some nice fish have been taken from the Arun, and there have been good shows at several of the London clubs, in spite of the tempestuous weather.

Among the many societies renting waters, which have taken re-booking in hand of late, are the Friendly Anglers, the Freshwater City, the London Piscatorial Society, the Blenheim, and the Watford Piscators, the latter of whom have placed a splendid consignment of three-year-old trout (many 16in. long) into their special trout water, not to mention the various Thames Preservation Societies, of which the Reading and District is the most recent example. This excellent society has just placed 254 fish, taken from the Brimpton fishery, averaging from 9in. to 11in. long, into selected spots in their district, and a large consignment of perch and tench will shortly follow. Mr. Arthur C. Butler, V.P., and Mr. T. Moore, hon. sec., deserve the thanks of all anglers fishing the district for their unremitting attention to the part of the river and should be fully supported in their work, which to them is entirely a labour of love.

That the 66th annual dinner of the Friendly Anglers, held last week at the Trocadero, Piccadilly, under the genial and able chairmanship of Mr. W. T. Boydell, was a most successful one, goes without saying. Mr. H. A. P. Trevellick was an excellent vice-chairman, the dinner was of the best, and the musical programme, to which Miss Ada Wheeler, Mr. Chas. Ormer, Mr. Ernest Taylor, and others contributed, could not well be surpassed. The various toasts were warmly honoured, notably that of the "Society" and the "Chairman" (proposed by Mr. F. Berry), as were also those of the "Vice-chairman" and "Officers," given by Mr. W. H. Brewer. In the unavoidable absence of Sir Ambrose Fife, who, with several old friends, was prevented attending the dinner, Mr. F. Napier substituted, Mr. A. J. Saunders, and "Old

Izaak" were among the speakers, and a warm tribute was paid to Mr. J. McDermott (secretary), who very feelingly replied. The evening, which closed with the National Anthem and "Auld Lang Syne," was most enjoyable throughout.

Twenty-six clubs were represented at the Central Association delegate meeting, held at the Nag's Head Hotel, Covent Garden, at which "Old Izaak" (as president) occupied the chair. The massive silver challenge cup was on view, and greatly admired for its artistic character and design. It is to be presented to the Blackfriars Angling Society, as winners for the year, at a concert shortly to be held at their headquarters, York Hotel, Waterloo-road, which many representative anglers have promised to attend. A new club to be known as the Wimbledon, Walthamstons, was enrolled, and sundry matters relative to the cup and railway deals with following which Mr. Wade (secretary) made reference to the Lee competition in aid of the Anglers' Benevolent Society which takes place on March 22, and warmly advocated the society's claims to the support of anglers in general. The customary thanks closed the proceedings.

The annual general meeting of the Gresham Angling Society was held at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-east, on Feb. 25, under the able presidency of Mr. R. G. Spaul. Lord George Hamilton was unanimously re-elected president, and a similar honour was paid to the honorary members and officers, the latter of whom were heartily thanked for their services during the past year. Messrs. H. T. Sheringham ("Field"), and Mr. A. C. Bonnell were made hon. members; Mr. R. W. Thomas displayed some excellent photographs of interest to anglers, and it was announced that Mr. A. F. Cowley had taken a pike of over 16lb. from the Arun. The report showed the society to be in a sound and flourishing condition, in which it is hoped may long continue.

Mr. F. B. Midway, M.P., is expected to reside at the annual dinner of the City of London Piscatorial Society (of which he is the hon. president) to be held at Mason's Hall, Tavern on Tuesday next, March 10, when he will be surrounded by all the leading members of the society and a host of friends. The society is still going ahead, new members constantly coming in, and its fisheries are good and largely patronised, as indicated by the weekly reports of fish taken. Few societies have made such progress, or offer more sport than they, and it is gratifying to its officers to find their efforts met with such appreciation and success.

Among coming events I note the visit of South London clubs to the Junior Piscatorial, which takes place to-morrow (Monday) at the Amersham Hotel, New Cross-road, and to which all anglers are invited. There will be an excellent concert, and a big gathering is assured. The chair will be taken at 8.45 p.m. "Old Izaak" hopes to attend.

## MADAME.



Renovations are made easy this season thanks to the variety of styles we enjoy. A jotted or spangled skirt can be made up-to-date in various ways, and the most effective would be to hem it with a deep bias fold or band of chiffon velvet which can now be had very cheap. The most recent sketch of a bodice may be dressed with a corset belt of muslin velvet, and a deep fall of jetted lace as a berth reaching to the top of the belt. If the neck is not cut in too large a square and the sleeves are not too short, we can have a pretty white chemise of tucked net or chiffon and lace sleeves. It is a fact worthy of note that the sleeves are once more being frilled with lace—this applies to elbow and coat sleeves.

Another way of remodeling a bodice is by cutting it away at the shoulder, where it is caught together by straps of velvet. The yoke might be of cream lace, and the sleeves should be slit open down the centre to allow for a puff of lace. They give the effect of being a continuation of the yoke. Bands of velvet ribbon may be crossed over the shoulders as if arranged to connect back and front of the bodice. This is a bodice which is best suited to narrow-chested women; a stout figure should never attempt it.

The cross-over effects can be given to any bodice if it is cut out and filled in with a round yoke. Drape some lace of a light pattern to frame the yoke and fasten with a fancy buckle. Then, again, the very high draped belts are very little of the bodice visible, and defective skirts can be improved upon by sashes, scarf ends and such like.

Sleeves which usually prove a difficulty are easily adapted to the many styles now worn. The Kimono, leg o' mutton, angel or elbow sleeves can all be made feasible from an old bodice. Sleeves are slashed, buttoned, cut away altogether, or arranged with puffs of net. With the aid of lace and velvet ribbon we can work wonders.

For a young woman or girl a bodice of any light material can be cut low and gathered top and bottom. Frill a lace berth round the bodice, and do not forget the inside "Modestie," which is placed round the bodice. It consists of a small pleating of net with a ribbon run through it. The tiny little insertion is no longer used, a small hem being made to run the ribbon through.

Sleeves can be made quite short with a butterfly bow, or composed of three frills of lace mounted on net. The making of sleeves is not as easy as it looks. A tucked-across yoke of spotted net should be lined with white chiffon, else the tucks will ride

up. The neck must be cut straight round the neck, but may rise up higher towards the back. Yokes can be adjusted on a small sleeveless habit shirt of fine lawn, which need not reach the waist. An ill-fitting yoke or chemise will spoil the smartest gown, so it is a detail of some importance.

The Chimera dress is of cloth, trimmed with velvet. It is in the new shade of lotus blue, and has a deep hem of supple velvet at the foot of the skirt. The bodice of cloth has kimono sleeves, trimmed with velvet over an undersleeve of piece lace, finished with a velvet band. The V-



shaped trimming at the net is of velvet edged with passementerie. The kimono sleeves have an edging of passementerie to match. This dress will require 7½ yards of cloth if the skirt is to be made very wide, 3 yards of velvet, 3 yards velvet ribbon, 3 yards piece net for sleeves, yoke, and collar.

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No. 35 Size. Bust 102. Waist 96. Price, 22/6.  
No. 36 Size. Bust 104. Waist 98. Price, 22/6.  
No. 37 Size. Bust 106. Waist 100. Price, 22/6.  
No. 38 Size. Bust 108. Waist 102. Price, 22/6.  
No. 39 Size. Bust 110. Waist 104. Price, 22/6.  
No. 40 Size. Bust 112. Waist 106. Price, 22/6.  
No. 41 Size. Bust 114. Waist 108. Price, 22/6.  
No. 42 Size. Bust 116. Waist 110. Price, 22/6.  
No. 43 Size. Bust 118. Waist 112. Price, 22/6.  
No. 44 Size. Bust 120. Waist 114. Price, 22/6.  
No. 45 Size. Bust 122. Waist 116. Price, 22/6.  
No. 46 Size. Bust 124. Waist 118. Price, 22/6.  
No. 47 Size. Bust 126. Waist 120. Price, 22/6.  
No. 48 Size. Bust 128. Waist 122. Price, 22/6.  
No. 49 Size. Bust 130. Waist 124. Price, 22/6.  
No. 50 Size. Bust 132. Waist 126. Price, 22/6.  
No. 51 Size. Bust 134. Waist 128. Price, 22/6.  
No. 52 Size. Bust 136. Waist 130. Price, 22/6.  
No. 53 Size. Bust 138. Waist 132. Price, 22/6.  
No. 54 Size. Bust 140. Waist 134. Price, 22/6.  
No. 55 Size. Bust 142. Waist 136. Price, 22/6.  
No. 56 Size. Bust 144. Waist 138. Price, 22/6.  
No. 57 Size. Bust 146. Waist 140. Price, 22/6.  
No. 58 Size. Bust 148. Waist 142. Price, 22/6.  
No. 59 Size. Bust 150. Waist 144. Price, 22/6.  
No. 60 Size. Bust 152. Waist 146. Price, 22/6.  
No. 61 Size. Bust 154. Waist 148. Price, 22/6.  
No. 62 Size. Bust 156. Waist 150. Price, 22/6.  
No. 63 Size. Bust 158. Waist 152. Price, 22/6.  
No. 64 Size. Bust 160. Waist 154. Price, 22/6.  
No. 65 Size. Bust 162. Waist 156. Price, 22/6.  
No. 66 Size. Bust 164. Waist 158. Price, 22/6.  
No. 67 Size. Bust 166. Waist 160. Price, 22/6.  
No. 68 Size. Bust 168. Waist 162. Price, 22/6.  
No. 69 Size. Bust 170. Waist 164. Price, 22/6.  
No. 70 Size. Bust 172. Waist 166. Price, 22/6.  
No. 71 Size. Bust 174. Waist 168. Price, 22/6.  
No. 72 Size. Bust 176. Waist 170. Price, 22/6.  
No. 73 Size. Bust 178. Waist 172. Price, 22/6.  
No. 74 Size. Bust 180. Waist 174. Price, 22/6.  
No. 75 Size. Bust 182. Waist 176. Price, 22/6.  
No. 76 Size. Bust 184. Waist 178. Price, 22/6.  
No. 77 Size. Bust 186. Waist 180. Price, 22/6























## TALK OF THE PEOPLE. LICENSING BILL.

## Ministerial Changes.

Changes in the Cabinet are very much the subject of political gossip just now, and it is said that they were discussed at the recent meeting between the King and the Prime Minister. It is, I believe, practically settled that Sir Henry will retire shortly after Easter, for it has become quite plain that he can no longer hope to face again the strain of leading the House of Commons. Mr. Asquith will, of course, take his place, and there is a strong desire to include the Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the re-arranged Cabinet. The principal objection to that course is that it would necessitate a by-election in Manchester, and it is by no means certain that Mr. Winston Churchill would again be returned. There are very few places in which Tariff Reform has made greater strides in the last eighteen months, and Manchester has had too many Cabinet Ministers among her members to be dazzled at the honour proposed for him.

## A Heartfelt Appeal.

The more the Licensing Bill is looked at the less it is liked, but, without discussing its provisions again, I may perhaps be allowed to tell here a curious little story which is going the rounds. It is said that in the draft of the Bill, as originally laid before the Cabinet, the time-limit at the end of which the local authorities are to be free to shut up any or all of the public-houses without compensation, was fixed at seven years. As it appears in the Bill presented to the House of Commons it is fourteen, and I am told that the change was due to the almost fearful protestations of one member of the Cabinet, who declared that the seven years' limit would mean the most grievous financial embarrassment to himself. The story may or may not be true, but it is, at any rate, very commonly believed in political circles where the name of the Minister in question is freely given.

## Brewing and Malting.

One of the most serious aspects of the Licensing Bill cannot, I think, have presented itself to the Government when they thought out this extraordinary measure. In the trades which are allied to the brewing trade and are entirely dependent upon it, there are at the moment about a million and a half of persons employed in various capacities. All of these will be greatly distressed, and many of them will be absolutely ruined if the Bill is passed into law. As it is, Ware, the great malting centre, is even now filled with unemployed, and their ranks will be swollen by thousands if the Bill goes through. Owing to various causes the malting industry has only just managed to keep its head above water, though times are supposed to be good, and it would not survive such a blow as the Licensing Bill would give it.

## Mr. Goulding's Amendment.

A rather shabby attempt has been made to represent Mr. Balfour as not having desired to vote for Mr. Goulding's amendment to the Wheat Duty Bill of Sir Joseph Lees on Wednesday night. Mr. Balfour could not vote on the Tariff Reform amendment for the simple reason that the peculiar form of the House of Commons prevented a division from being taken upon it at all. The House affirmed the resolution, and therefore the amendment fell to the ground. But, seeing that an official three-line whip was sent out by the Opposition, in which express reference was made to the points raised in Mr. Goulding's amendment, it is a little too much to represent the leader of the Opposition as not being favourable to it. I do not grudge the Free Fooders any legitimate argument, but this is hitting below the belt. They know quite well that Mr. Balfour intended to support the amendment if he had the chance.

## Mr. Balfour's Position.

It may not seem a very important question in itself, but it really is so because it indicates a most unhappy desire in certain quarters to reopen that wound in the Unionist party which Mr. Balfour's Birmingham speech so completely closed. The pressure which during the last four years the Tariff Reformers have felt themselves bound to exert in order to obtain repeated declarations from Mr. Balfour was caused entirely by the persistent hints of the Free Fooders that he was really on their side. His own position was a very difficult one, but the Birmingham speech left the Free Fooders with no excuse for misrepresenting it any longer, and I am very sorry to see that the attempt has again been renewed. It will not be successful, for Tariff Reform is now so definitely the accepted policy of the Unionist party, that any attempt to represent the leader of the party as either receding or openly hostile to it stands self-condemned.

## Unsafe Schools.

The frightful catastrophe at the Lakeside School in Ohio, by which nearly two hundred little children lost their lives, was plainly due to one fact. The door of the school opened inwards instead of outwards. An arrangement like that makes a disaster almost a certainty whenever there is an alarm of fire, and it is difficult to understand how the authorities ever came to sanction it. I am afraid that a strict examination would show that there are many schools in this country whose doors open in the same way, though none, I think in London. No "fire discipline" is of any avail against the panic which invariably ensues when the inward-opening door jams, as the terrified mass tries to force its way through it. There ought to be no such thing as an inward-opening door in any building in which crowds, either of children or of adults, assemble.

## GOVERNMENT IN A FUNK.

## IMPORTANT MANIFESTOS.

## GROWING OPPOSITION TO THE MEASURE.

The widespread opposition to the Licensing Bill has already caused Mr. Asquith to "reconsider his position," and it was yesterday stated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be prepared to accept very large amendments in his proposal, particularly in regard to the time limit. It is also widely stated that 21 years will be the time limit which the Government will accept by way of amendment, and, if hardly pressed, they may go so far as 25 years, instead of the 14 as originally proposed. This, however, will not enable the Bill to reach the Statute Book, for the remaining clauses are almost equally unpopular. As yet the second reading of the Bill has not been decided, fixed by the Government. There is, however, official authority for the announcement that the measure will not be discussed by the House of Commons during the present month, but will come on either immediately before or immediately after Easter—that is to say, early in April or early in May.

## Mass Meeting of the Trade.

Various provincial centres have already declared against the Bill, and to-morrow those interested in the trade in London will have an opportunity of entering their protest. A mass meeting will be held at the Queen's Hall, Langham-place, W., at 8 p.m., over which Ald. E. Johnson, Chairman of the Central Board, will preside. The object of the gathering as stated by the conveners—the Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London—is expressed as follows:—"To indignantly protest against the tyrannical and confiscatory provisions of the Government Licensing Bill." A crowded meeting is anticipated.

## Burton's Protest.

At Burton-on-Trent yesterday a town's meeting called by the Mayor, Council and Free Press was held in the Town Hall to protest against the Bill. Every available space was occupied, and considerably over 1,000 persons were present. The Mayor, one of the leaders of the local Liberal party, presided, and the speakers included Lord Burton, Col. Ratcliff, M.P., Col. Grosvenor, M.P., and representatives of all the commercial and professional interests of the borough. The condemnatory resolutions were supported by many leading Liberals and ministers of religion, and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

## "POLICY OF PLUNDER."

## MANIFESTO BY THE LIBERTY DEFENCE LEAGUE.

The Liberty and Property Defence League last night issued a strong manifesto against the Licensing Bill. Apart from the questions of drink and temperance, and irrespective of the particular interests of the liquor trade, the manifesto states the Bill signifies the advent of a policy which if once embodied in an Act of Parliament, will have far-reaching effects upon the security of all property and capital in this country. Even if the suppression of excessive drinking could be achieved by a Bill of this character the end would not be justified by the means as it proposes to inflict gross injustices, but when the universal experience of repressive liquor legislation is appealed to the condemnation of the provisions of this Bill is complete. The Bill, by fixing a time limit of 14 years, at the end of which all property rights connected with the sale of alcoholic liquors will cease, establishes a precedent for the nationalization of every trade and industry in the country. The position of the Socialists would be strengthened by the passing of the Bill, and it is the merest quibble to say that licensed property is on a different footing from the property connected with other trades and industries. Whatever the result of the election of any member, the equitable claim of the owner of licensed property to be treated as an owner of real estate is incontestable. The manifesto concludes with an appeal to all who have property of any kind to use their utmost efforts to defeat this policy of plunder.

## CLUBS AND THE BILL.

## AN APPEAL TO WORKING MEN CLUBSMEN.

Last night the Council of the Club and Institute Union issued a manifesto strongly condemning the Bill from the point of view of working men clubsmen. It concludes, "In the opinion of the Council the very life of clubs is threatened. Clubs are therefore urged to cast aside politics and to support the Union in the effort to resist the destruction of the club, and the defeat of the proposals at present made."

## THE PROPOSALS CRITICISED.

In the manifesto Mr. Asquith's proposals with regard to clubs are examined, and the objections to them set forth—

1. The annual registration by the licensing justices.
2. Objection to being placed at the mercy of a bench of irresponsible magistrates, who may be untrained or financially or politically opposed to the objects of the club.
3. Increase in penalty for a first offence.
4. Five years removal from the register so far exceeds the measure of any possible offence as to be unworthy of serious consideration by any representative assembly.
5. Police entry.
6. Aimed at workmen's clubs alone, the pretence of equality between them and "the Town and County" Clubs in this respect is an unworthy farce.
7. The supply of drink for consumption on the premises.
8. Present proposals prohibit any small quantities to be so supplied, but permit any large quantity. Thus a pint of beer or a half a pint of brandy is prohibited, whilst 4

## gallons of beer or two gallons of whisky is allowed.

After due consideration, therefore, of such proposals, the Council has no hesitation, or, from the point of view of real temperance or the continuance of club life, no alternative but to call upon its clubs to organise the most active possible opposition to these proposals.

## Nearly a Million Members.

To the Club and Institute Union there are affiliated over 1,000 working men's clubs, with a total membership of some 400,000. In the matter of club defence the same line will be adopted by the Association of Conservative Clubs, to which 1,300 Unionist workmen's clubs with a total membership of 510,000 are affiliated. Together the two organisations have an aggregate membership of nearly a million.

## Radical Opposition.

Several Radical M.P.'s have pronounced against the Bill—Mr. B. Botley, the member for St. Hackney, is opposing the Bill bitterly, and on the second reading in the Commons will move an amendment declaring that no necessity exists for the measure at the present time. Mr. Hugh C. Lee (St. Pancras), Mr. J. T. Tillet (Norwich), Mr. Winfrey (B.W. North), Sir J. D. Fisher (Yorkshire), Mr. C. H. B. (Chapman), and Mr. E. B. (Barnard) (Kendal) are among the other Liberal M.P.'s who have declared against the measure. A crowded meeting of inhabitants of Stratford-on-Avon has recorded its emphatic protest against the Bill. A message was read from Capt. King to the effect that the members of the division, strongly denouncing the measure, and stating he would vote against the Government on the Second Reading.

## ROWDY MEETINGS.

## VIOLENT OPPOSITION TO THE BILL.

From reports to hand yesterday it would appear that the public will not have the Bill at any price. At a meeting at Coventry called in support of the measure, every speaker has been a violent opponent of the Bill. At a meeting at Birmingham, Mr. E. P. Richards, M.P., was on his legs for nearly two hours, and the meeting did not close until after 11 o'clock. At Bridgewater teetotallers struggled for four hours to make themselves heard in the Town Hall, but the crowded attendance would hear no word spoken in favour of the Bill.

## "THE PEOPLE" CARTOON.

Many requests have been made for copies of the cartoon which appeared in last Sunday's issue, entitled "The People's Champion," in which Mr. Balfour was depicted slaying Mr. Asquith with the Licensing Bill in hand, the picture has been reprinted on stiff boards suitable for display. A copy will be forwarded to any address on receipt of a 1d. postage stamp, or 6 copies will be sent for 3d. to cover postage, etc.

## DIAMOND RINGS.

## CHARGE AGAINST A FORMER LYCEUM OFFICIAL.

At Bow-st., yesterday, Geo. Jackson, 36, described as a painter, of Tower-st., Westminster Bridge-rd., was charged on remand with stealing two diamond rings belonging to Mrs. M. Stafford, wardrobe mistress at the Lyceum Theatre. Accused was formerly employed at the Lyceum as a property man, and it was alleged he recently sold to procuratrix, for 15s., a pawn ticket relating to the rings in question, which were pledged for 25s. Procuratrix redeemed the rings, but as she did not admire them she asked prisoner to pawn them for her. Shortly afterwards he told her that, instead of pawning them, he had sold them to a friend of his, an auctioneer, who had been sent to prison before he could pay for them. It was afterwards ascertained that prisoner had pawned the rings for 25 10s., and sold the ticket for 21s.—Mr. J. A. Attenborough, who defended, said he could not justify prisoner's conduct in not handing the pawn ticket to the money he had received from the pawnbroker, but he argued that the criminal charge could not be sustained.—Accused committed for trial.

## ICI ON PARLE ANGLAIS.

## PARIS GENDARMES AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The fact that many London policemen can now speak French is a desirable thing since the coming of the entente cordiale has influenced the Paris police authorities in ordaining it to be advisable that a knowledge of the English tongue should be imparted to a section of the Paris gendarmes. A young London lady, Miss Whitley, has been selected to assist the gendarmes with the difficulties of the language, and she has just commenced her duties. About a score of learners attended in their "école pratique," and were soon deeply engrossed in the rudiments of English grammar. They showed themselves willing and keen pupils, and Miss Whitley was delighted with the results of the first lesson. This is in striking contrast with Strasburg, where, according to the "Matin," the German police apparently regard English and French in the light of sedition and treason. A Strasburg merchant has been subjected to a long interrogatory for having an English inscription placed on his shop front, and the removal of the writing has been insisted on.

## THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

The accounts of the Duchy of Cornwall for the year ended last December were laid yesterday. During 1907 the payments made to the Prince of Wales amounted to £280,407. Other items of disbursement were—Outlay for the benefit of the estate, £16,057, and expenses of management, £2,208. The chief item on the other side of the balance sheet is rents and profits, amounting to £1,000,000. The Duchy of Cornwall is a very large estate, and the accounts are very large.

## SMART BURGLARY.

Details came to light last night of a smart burglary, which was successfully carried out on the premises of Messrs. Morris, Co., Jewellers, of Green-st., Upton Park. The whole of the jewellery of the front windows was abstracted while the shop was closed, and no clue to the thieves had been discovered at a late hour last night. The value of the jewellery stolen exceeds £400.

## CHARLES II. V. POPP.

## THE HIGH WYCOMBE COMEDY.

## IN 327 SCENES.

They dragged him up before the Bench of Justices in line. Who scowled at him and said, "We must inflict a heavy fine." He paid; and every Sunday finds him serving in his shop, and every Monday morning there's a summons for J. Popp. "From the Poppular Poems."

To Jacob Popp, of Frogmore Gardens, in the said borough, tobaccoist and confectioner. Information has been laid by Oscar Dunnett Sparling, of the said borough, head constable, for that you, on the first day of March, 1908, being the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, did, at Chipping Wycombe, in the borough aforesaid, unlawfully do and exercise certain worldly labour, business, and work in your ordinary calling of tobaccoist and confectioner, the same not being a work of necessity or charity.

So runs the opening of the 327th summons issued against Jacobus Popp under the law instituted by Carolus II. rex. Our Charles of yore but ungrateful memory was accountable for many strange things, and his various deeds and acts certainly justified the caustic verse written on his bed-chamber door by the witty, if profane, Earl of Rochester.—

Here lies our sovereign Lord the King. Whose word no man relies on. Who never did a foolish thing, Nor ever did a wise one.

The present, and for all that past, generations have ever been ready to forgive a "naughty person" his sins provided he were a wit, but I've never seen an intelligent crowd who could ever pardon a stupid one. At the present moment, as constituted, the majority of the High Wycombe Bench are in denseness past abolving. True, there is a Nonconformist account among them this may account for much—who peeps at the local Radical clubs, and has various premises, but despite the suggestive fixed bayonet-charge appearance of his hair and the dagger-like



The Chairman of the Bench.

edge of his militant whiskers (pray excuse me, Mr. Deacon, for being personal), I don't think he is solely responsible, although I hope, judging from his aggressive characteristics as he sits on the Bench, that he may become an actual Prime Minister.

Trouble was evidently brewing in the air when yesterday morning I accompanied the urbane Popp, whose sang froid was past disturbing except by a barrel of dynamite, to the Wycombe Town Hall. The proceedings were timed for eleven o'clock sharp. However, when we arrived within the precincts of the interesting old Town Hall the entertainment had not started. The hall was partly filled by some very ancient and, running to the other extreme, very youthful Wycombes. While the unrepentant Popp wandered up to the clerk's table I had time to admire an undoubted Andyke, whose skillful hand was shown to great advantage in his charming delineation of Philip, fourth Lord Wharton, and his wife and daughter; watch a constable's anxiety as he guarded an apparently damning piece of evidence in the shape of a battered tin can, which was probably going to figure in a juvenile escapade; and listen to the hollow laughter of the local reporter as he tried to appreciate the head constable's "latest."

Quite thirty minutes elapsed before the Bench filed in. The old days of the Whistly Minstrels were vividly suggested by their appearance. The chairman at once revived memories of the deep base-voiced interludes while the corner gentleman conjured up visions of the Ethiopian humorists who once wielded at either end the tambourine and bones. There was a mild, desultory sort of argument over the plans of the Red Lion (he was painted 'orribly red on my visit), and then we came to the case of the drunken Popp. A policeman of a rich brogue "laid the information." Jacobus seemed to be over anxious to pay the usual fine of 7s. 6d. (owing, perhaps, to his being a regular customer, it has been reduced from the original price of 15s. 6d. to this sum), but on second thought he decided to dispute the information between the members of the Bench and a shortage of change for a sovereign tendered by the callous opponent of the law of the late lamented Carolus II. Rex, this ceremony was postponed, and some members of the Bench admonished the unwelcome Popp. "You're a disgrace to the town," squeaked out a very old member, whose appearance was rather reminiscent of popular Mr. Panch. The Radical Premier of Wycombe also had a Partisan shot at the champion Sunday breaker; while another successful-looking disclaimer

## of his Majesty's laws shook his head and murmured gently in a tearful voice, "Why don't you shut your shop, Mr. Popp?"

Mr. Popp declared in trenchant manner that he wasn't going to "take the bread off his own table." Then the fat was in the fire, for Mr. Rutland, a lawyer and a gentleman, who knew what he was talking about, declared to the court that he was quite against the continued and senseless prosecution of Jacobus, and, furthermore, to the consternation of the outraged dogberry, said they had been discussing the stupidity of the whole thing for nearly an hour, with the result that four of the bench had declared for the dismissal of any further cases under the Act of Carolus II. Rex, and six had declared against. Nobly applauded: they were too much astonished. As for poor Popp, his face fell as he thought of the dread eventuality of his regular 7s. 6d. advertisement disappearing. I helped him tenderly and carefully out of the hall, just turning round in time to catch what I thought was a meaning wink from the plaster of good Queen Anne, who hung over the heads of the intelligent J.P.'s. I beg of them not to drop one of the regular entertainments of Wycombe. No, gentlemen, give our Popp. Do not sweep him off the roll of fame by your magisterial indifference.

There seems to be some misconception as to the status of Popp. He is not merely an enterprising news-agent, but a courier, a guide, a clever linguist, speaking no fewer than seven languages, and although not by birth an Englishman, is married to a Kentish wife, and enjoys a genuine popularity among the merrier and more good-natured of the Wycombes.

## ROMANCE OF FORTUNE.

## TWELVE MILLIONS WAITING FOR SOMEONE.

An English solicitor is stated to have visited the village of Kullnach, in the canton of Berne, in search of an heir to a fortune of £12,000,000, said to be awaiting a claimant in the vaults of the Bank of England. In 1815, it appears, there died in India a man named Keshu, who was born in Kullnach, and who acquired a great fortune as a partner under the Dutch Government. On his death his fortune was valued at £2,400,000, but, thanks to steadily-increasing interest,



Magistrate who said Popp was "a disgrace to the town!"

it is now five times that amount. Traces have been found in the village archives of several persons apparently related to deceased Keshu, and it even seems that 23 years after his death a lady named Waiti refused, on the ground of religious scruples, to take possession of treasure wrongly acquired. So far, however, nothing has been heard of any living heir. Should one be found, and should he or she not share the scruples of the good lady already mentioned, the State will reap something like three million pounds in succession duties.

## A WIFE'S VENGEANCE.

## KILLS HER HUSBAND AND BURNS HIS BODY.

St. Petersburg, Saturday.—A terrible tragedy is reported from Kavatchi, the victim being a priest named Gagarin. Gagarin, it is alleged, constantly ill-treated his wife, sometimes inflicting upon her bodily tortures of a revolting description. The continuance of this brutality drove the unhappy woman into a state of frenzy, and she determined to take a terrible vengeance. Procuring a heavy axe, she awaited her husband's home-coming, and then attacked him with the ferocity of a madwoman, literally hacking him to death. His remains she placed in the stove, reducing them to ashes. She subsequently confessed her crime, and has been placed under arrest.—Central News.

## "PLAYING THE DEVIL."

"Every day went to show how the Government was playing the devil with the credit of the nation," said Lord Churchill, in presiding yesterday at the annual meeting of the Harbours Division Conservative Association. The Licensing Bill, continued his lordship, was nothing short of confiscation and robbery, calculated to do more harm than good by encouraging secret drinking at home and at the club, and the Government were playing the devil with the credit of the nation by all the institutions the country hold nearest and dearest to appease their motley supporters and farm their votes.

## MISSING FRIENDS.

The value of the column published in "The People" each week has been strikingly brought out by a recent case. On Sunday last an inquiry appeared for two missing sisters who had not been seen for 23 years. This announcement was seen, and on the following day they called on the inquirer.

## ELECTRIC FLASHES.

## NEWS ITEMS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Mr. Melson, postmaster of Grimsby, will retire on Thursday next. The annual hiring fair was held at Boreham on Saturday last. The Nottingham miners' strike has been settled. Mr. H. G. Wells, an Indian Mutiny veteran, died at Southend, aged 75. The wages of painters in the Bolton district are to be advanced 1d. per hour. Prices for choicest creamery butter were at Limerick down a further 12s. per cwt.

The body of Thomas Laves, of Freemantle, Southampton, was discovered on the railway line. Chas. Wright was fined 60s., and costs, at Chester for defrauding the L. and N.W. Ry.

Fred Ikott was crushed to death at Messrs. Garrett's ironworks at Leiston.

Under the will of the late Mrs. Mary Gardiner, the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital received £5,000.

A barman named Wm. Johnson, of Penze, was found hanged at his house at Penze, on Saturday.

The French delegates to the International Sleeping Sickness Conference left for London.

Election riots occurred at Quevec, Bucharest, and several people were killed in shooting affrays.

Robert Mennel was remanded in custody at Scarborough on a charge of housebreaking.

Dr. John Harbun, a magistrate of Burton, was summoned as a parricide for his poor-rate.

Wm. Jenkinson was remanded in custody at Lincoln charged with unlawfully wounding his wife.

Several schools have been closed at Northwich owing to outbreaks of measles.

The schooner Gwalia, of Drogheda, reported lost, has arrived in Drogheda.

Last night Sunderland's grand old man of commerce, Ralph Milbank Hudson, died, having reached his 94th year.

The body of an unknown, well-dressed man was found on the shore at Humberidge, Isle of Wight. Inquest verdict, natural causes.

The Chancellor's prize for English verse at Cambridge University has been awarded to Mr. O. Butler, of Trinity.

Mr. R. M. Thomas, Town Clerk of Carmarthen, has been appointed Chief Steward of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn's estate in North Wales.

Alice and Nellie Jones, two little girls, of Woodford, were playing with matches, when their clothes caught fire. Both were seriously injured.

Two paupers having been buried in the wrong graves at Bognor, it was stated at the meeting of the guardians that the hour of the funerals had been altered three times, the marriage of the vicar's daughter taking place on the same afternoon.

## A BIG DROP.

Alfred Luxon, labourer, was killed at Devonport Dockyard by falling from H.M.S. Duke of Edinburgh into the dock, a distance of 40ft.

## AN ABSOLUTE WRECK.

The French schooner Pensee was towed to Dover by the Japanese liner Hakata Maru, which had picked up the vessel in the Channel an absolute wreck.

## ALLEGED HORSE THIEF.

Thos. Alex. Syers, alias Clarken, fishmonger, London, was arrested at Barnley on charges of stealing horses from London, Bishop's Stortford, Hertford, Cambridge Borough, and Farnham, Surrey, by means of worthless characters.

## SWALLOWED A TOOTH.

The Jersey Royal Court declined an application made by four medical men, against the registration of a patient died while under chloroform for operation to recover a tooth swallowed after extraction by a local dentist.

## ANOTHER WOMAN.

## HUSBAND UNDES WIFE TO TAKE DIVORCE.

At Bristol, yesterday, Wm. Hy. Price, 34, a well-known professional cyclist, who had been arrested at Longborough, was brought up in respect of arrears under a maintenance order for support of his wife, the arrears amounting to £185.—Mr. Watson, who prosecuted, said the wife obtained a separation order because of her husband's cruelty towards her. An order was made that he should allow her nine shillings weekly, but he had never paid, except under pressure, and on one occasion he was sent to prison. As an evidence Price had means. Mr. Watson read and letter he had written to his wife, urging her to take proceedings for divorce, as he had picked up with another woman by whom he had had two children, one of which had died. He offered to lend her part of the costs. He also wrote:—

"As long as God leaves breath in my body I will live with you again."

The presiding magistrate said it was evident from prisoner's letter that he had means. The question was how much he could pay and when he could arrange to pay the whole amount owing. Prisoner said he had no money at present.—Mr. Watson added that according to one of his letters prisoner had taken advice as to divorce proceedings and the costs.—Remanded in custody.

## THE CONVICT RAYNER.

The convict Rayner is attached to N. 34 party at Parkhurst Prison, and is employed on outdoor work. He is handy in the use of garden tools, and can do light excavation work. Since his punishment Rayner has not given the prison authorities so much trouble as previously.

## THE BUSINESS EXHIBITION.

Last night Sir A. K. Rollitt distributed the prizes at Olympia to the students who have won prizes in the various competitions held in connection with the Business Exhibition. It was announced that the winning championship had been won by Miss Violet Smallhorn, of Blackheath. Miss Weymark was second, and Miss Ethel Disbury was third.

## YESTERDAY THE QUEEN, PRINCESS VICTORIA, AND THE DUCHESS EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, WENT OUT DRIVING IN HYDE PARK.

## CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

## DOINGS OF LONDON VOLUNTEERS.

## (SPECIAL REPORTS.)

Prizes won last year by members of D. Co. Queen's Westminster Rifles were distributed at the Holborn Restaurant, at the annual dinner, over which Capt. Dodd presided. The chief prize winners were: Sergt. Bulow, Ptes. Vine and Farrow, Sergt. Steel, and Ptes. Chapman, Elliott, Higgins, Fifth, Jones, Tabby, Lovell, Collier, Cocking, Hamon, and Thomas. Corp. Lago was awarded a musketry and drill was won by No. 3 section with a figure of merit of 140.29.

At the headquarters of the 2nd Middlesex Rifles, at Fulham, prizes won by members of D. (Hammermith) Co. were presented by Col. C. B. Diamond, V.D., during an interval in a high-class concert, at which Capt. Wm. Walker presided. The prize winners were—Ptes. A. Pridham and H. Chudleigh, Corp. I. Serrier, Sergt. J. Chudleigh, and Col. B. Lloyd.

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Prizes won by members of A. C. and D. Co. 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers were presented at a dinner which took place at the headquarters of the 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers, at Fulham, on Saturday last.

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## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

## PARAGRAPHS FROM ALL PARTS.

In London 2,273 births and 1,345 deaths were registered last week.

Allowing for increase of population, the births were 254 and the deaths 44 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years.

The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been 17.7, 19.0, and 18.3 per 1,000 in the preceding three weeks, fell last week to 16.8.

The 1,345 deaths included 14 from measles, 10 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping-cough, 4 from enteric fever, and 21 from diarrhoea.

The deaths attributed directly to influenza numbered 141, having been 54, 84, and 126 in the preceding three weeks. Different forms of violence caused 49 deaths.

In Greater London 3,532 births and 2,175 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, these numbers are 367 and 71 below the respective averages in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years.

The deaths registered last week in 76 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 16,234,322 persons in the middle of this year. It has been 18.3, 18.6, and 18.4 in the preceding three weeks.

Prison Victor Duleep Singh's debts were estimated at the Bankruptcy Court to amount to £22,996, and his assets to £4,650.

The annual report and balance sheet of the Royal Naval Firemen's Society shows that 593 new members were enrolled in 1907. The funds now amount to £18,104.

By order of the trustees of the Wallace Collection the armoury at Hertford House has been closed until further notice for the purpose of redecorating the galleries.

REMARKABLE OPERATION. A remarkable surgical operation has been accomplished at Ballymena, Belfast. A girl named Gordon was completely scalped in an accident. She was removed to the hospital, where Dr. Davidson succeeded in sewing on the scalp. She is making satisfactory progress.

THE WIDOW'S LOVER. On the ground that she wished for some to recover from her recent bereavement, and that her lover was too ardent, sometimes calling at five a.m., a young widow named Annie Shumaker, of Richmond (Virginia), has obtained an injunction against an Austrian named Durmont to prevent him paying court to her for 12 months.

The London Cornish Association will give a Ciderella dance at Holborn Restaurant next Saturday.

The Pope himself gave the absolution at a funeral service which was held at home for the late King and Queen Prince of Portugal.

Dr. Elizabeth Dunn, who has been elected a governor of the Ilford Farnborough Hospital, is the first lady to occupy that position.

Mr. T. W. Fry has been appointed extraordinary magistrate for Middlesex, in the place of the late Mr. C. J. Coleman.

On the arrival of the Pacific battleship squadron at San Francisco, Rear Admiral Hobley Evans will be promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. A resolution strongly protesting against the proposed Sunday steamer service has been passed by the Isle of Man House of Keys.

Prizes worth £20 in all will be awarded this year by the Thames Conservancy Board to lock-keepers, weir-keepers, and ferry-men for the cultivation of their gardens and care of the locks.

The Rev. A. J. Baxter, one of the best known Nonconformist ministers in Sussex, and who was also prominent as an author and editor of a religious paper, has died at Eastbourne, aged 76.

At Clerkenwell County Court a solicitor remarked that a defendant had been seen wearing diamond rings.

Judge Edgely: How do you know they are diamonds? A lady not long ago in this court, wearing an apparently handsome ring, offered to hand it over to a plaintiff. She did so, and it was found to be worth 7d. (laughter).

YOUTHFUL PRIZE WINNERS. First prize in the children's painting competition in connection with the pantomime "The Babes in the Wood" at Drury Lane, has been won by Master Reggie Law, of Ladbroke-square. Other prize winners are Miss D. G. Kirby, Queen's Gate, S.W.; Miss Addie Gray, Belgrave-road, S.W.; and Master Alan Thomas, Arkwright Mansions, Finchley-road.

POLICEMAN'S TELESCOPE. In giving evidence against a man charged at the London Police Court, with carrying a gun without a license, a police constable said he watched him fire the gun through his telescope. Asked by the magistrate if he always carried a telescope, the constable replied that he generally carried a small one. Defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

During January the flow of water over Taitington Weir was 71,208,000 gallons.

An inquest was held at York on Mr. L. C. Brodell, who fell dead in St. Wilfrid's Church while kneeling in prayer.

Mr. Hermann Vesin, the well-known actor and electioneer, celebrated his 79th birthday this week. He was born at Philadelphia.

Prof. Bosanquet, of the St. Andrew's University, has intimated that he will resign the chair of Moral Philosophy at the close of the academic year.

The number of patients sent from St. Thomas's Hospital to convalescent homes last year was 949; the average for the previous three years was 852.

During February the Board of Trade received reports of 51 British vessels that had been lost, involving the loss of 67 lives.

The death was announced this week of Dr. Ayre, of Colne, Lancashire, aged 97. He was said to be the oldest practitioner on the English medical register.

The Council of the Royal Academy have made a grant of £50 to the funds of the International Art Congress and Exhibition, to be held in London next August.

Mr. Herbert Hall Caine, younger son of Mr. Hall Caine, will appear at the end of this month at the Circus End Hippodrome as Bruno Rocca in the trial scene from "The Eternal City," his father's play.

Negotiations are in progress between Great Britain and Japan with regard to the use by Japanese firms of British trade marks concerning which complaints have been made by British traders in the Far East.

Notwithstanding the postponement of the London pogrom until next year, the interest in the work by the general public has in no way diminished, and the various sub-committees report excellent progress in the preliminary arrangements.

"HARDENED SINNERS." Four men, charged at Enfield with Sunday gambling, were told by the chairman that they were "hardened sinners," and were each fined 50s. and costs, or a month's imprisonment. This penalty is 20 times heavier than that usually imposed in such cases.

ENGLISH CHURCH IN CANADA. The new "Year Book" of the Anglican Church in Canada shows that there are in the Dominion two archbishops, 12 bishops, and 1,357 clergy. Clergy and mission work is conducted among 100,000 Indians and Eskimos, 15,000 Chinese, 5,000 Japanese, and 200,000 "whites."

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL. The Lord Mayor of London presided over a meeting held at the Mansion House in aid of the appeal for funds for the restoration of Winchester Cathedral. The Dean stated that when the appeal was made 21 years ago £20,000 was asked for, but now the amount was £260,000, of which £21,000 had been subscribed.

A new station on the North London Railway has been completed at Salusbury-road, Willesden.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu will initiate a debate on legislation and taxation affecting motor-cars in the House of Lords next Thursday.

The Junction station between the Hampstead and Central London Railways will henceforth have the same names on both lines—namely Tottenham Court.

Prizes offered by the Transvaal Government and Chamber of Mines for the best practical small rock drill at the close of the exhibition year.

Mr. W. J. Lord, pocket-book maker, of Woodlands Park-road, Harringway, whose wife recently gave birth to triplets, has received the King's bounty.

At the inquest at Slough on Mrs. Margaret E. Weston, who had used an inhaler for asthma, and was thought by a medical man to have died from cocaine poisoning, it was proved that death was due to heart failure, following pneumonia.

Lord Curzon of Kellesford will preside at a meeting of the Indian Society at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts on March 12, when a paper (illustrated) on "The Progress of the Native States of India during the past Forty Years" will be read by Sir David Barr.

The governing body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, which has been appointed as secretary Mr. Alexander Gow, B.Sc., M.A., formerly scholar of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, who has for the last four years been Director of Education and Principal of the Technical School, Blackburn.

ROAD SURFACES. Unless something is done immediately for the general improvement of our road surfaces there will arise a much more serious and strenuous opposition to quick-travelling motor vehicles than hitherto known, resulting in more stringent regulations, said Mr. A. J. McCallie, in an address at the Royal Service Institution.

NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES. Mr. Bidwell, on behalf of the Local Government Board, held a local inquiry this week into an application for the Bethnal Green Borough Council for an order to enable them to acquire a site in Cambridge-road, for the erection of new municipal offices, at a cost of £30,700, including the site. Two ratepayers opposed the application.

PAN-ANGLO-CONGRESS. The Lord Mayor has convened a meeting at the Mansion House on April 28 in furtherance of the movement to collect and present on the occasion of the great Pan-Anglo-American service at St. Paul's Cathedral on St. John Baptist's Day a thank-offering for the blessings granted to the Anglican Communities. The offering is to be used for church work in the Colonies or abroad.

Over 500 horse carts fitted with taximeters are now in the London streets.

Mr. J. G. C. Parsons, Master of the Manchester Royal Exchange, died on Tuesday.

The total number of persons in receipt of State relief in India now exceeds a million and a quarter.

Mr. Balfour has consented to be the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Prize Berkshire boar named Star Masterpiece, which was recently bought for £1,350, has died of apoplexy at Springfield, Illinois.

Heidelberg's city hall, a beautiful old building, which was filled with art treasures, and which dates from 1703, has been destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Carlisle, mother of Col. E. H. Carlisle, M.P., and the Rev. Prebendary Carlisle, founder of the Church Army, has just died, aged 83.

An association has been formed under the title of the Havana Cigar Protection Association (Ltd.), to protect the public in connection with the sale of Havana cigars.

The Prince of Wales, as president, has presented the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts to the Earl of Cromer in recognition of his public services.

Miss E. N. Thomas, B.Sc. (Lond.), assistant in the Department of Botany at University College, has been appointed lecturer and head of the Department of Botany at the Bedford College for Women.

The chairman of the Isle of Man Rly. Co. declared that the turbine as. Ben-my-Chree, which is being built for the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co., would challenge any passenger steamer in the world for speed.

A PAUPER'S BOARD. It was stated at a meeting of the City of London Guardians that a lad in Hornton Workhouse was found in possession of £3 15s. He was in the habit of begging when out on leave, and on returning buried his treasure in the wood-shed.

GENEROUS CHURCHMEN. The vicar of Preston (the Rev. Gerald Moor) announces that the £500 required to claim £1,000 which had been offered by an anonymous donor in aid of the St. John's Building Fund, conditionally upon £500 being collected by the end of February, has been received. He further states that another Churchman has given £200 towards the same fund, making £1,700 realised altogether.

A LADY "FREEMAN." Bournemouth Town Council has resolved to confer the freedom of the borough upon Mr. and Mrs. Merton Russell Cotes, of East Cliff Hall, in recognition of their generous gift of the valuable residence of East Cliff Hall, together with a splendid collection of pictures, curios, bric-a-brac, and sculpture, for use as an art gallery and museum for Bournemouth. Mrs. Cotes will be Bournemouth's first lady freeman.

NAUGHTY BOYS. While the congregation of a Pittsburg, U.S.A., church were at prayers several boys, belonging to the choir, opened a basket containing a number of snakes. Many women fainted on seeing the reptiles, and nearly all the congregation made a hasty rush for the door, many getting out through the windows.

The Bishop of Bombay has died suddenly at Poona.

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Mr. Keir Hardie has sailed from Cape Town for England.

The King has appointed Mr. Ernest Bristow to be British Consul at Tunis.

With its driver, Alld. Jno. Grover, of Kenal Base, dead on the boy, and was seen going through Abingdon-road, Westminster.

A Linn man named Maile was drowned in the Ouse by his boat striking the bridge at Magdalen and capsizing.

Giving evidence before the Infant Life Protection Committee Lady S. Hester strongly opposed inspection of one-child homes.

Elizabeth Nicholson was burnt to death at Whitfield, Northumberland, having apparently soaked herself with oil and set herself on fire.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to provide for the annexation of the Island of Oaxaca to the Colony of the Seychelles.

In the House of Commons Sir E. Grey informed Dr. Rutherford that the Egyptian Government were well disposed towards a scheme for the establishment of a modern University in Egypt.

The sum of £500 has been contributed for a new motor launch for the missions to be launched for British ships trading to Hamburg. The vessel is to be dedicated on March 15, and will be named the Sunshine.

The Speech from the Throne read at the opening of the Quebec Legislature announced that it would be called upon to consider the advisability of appointing an Agent-General to represent the province in the United Kingdom.

Dr. J. Charlton Bristow has been elected by the Council of King's College to the post of assistant physician to King's College Hospital, and Mr. T. F. Sibley has been appointed Lecturer and Demonstrator in Geology in King's College.

TO CONTINUE DARWIN'S WORK. An anonymous donor has offered to Cambridge University £300 a year for five years towards the stipend of a new Professor of Biology, who should devote himself to the subjects which were the chief concerns of Charles Darwin's life work. The gift has been accepted.

A HEROIC PRINCE. A Hague committee, representing 10,000 of his admirers, is presenting Prince Henry of the Netherlands with a medal and album in commemoration of his courageous and humane action at the time of the Berlin disaster at the Hook of Holland.

LONG DISTANCE HORSE RIDE. An endurance race from San Francisco to Washington, about 2,000 miles, for a bet of £1,000, has been arranged between the champion Arab horse of the New York Arab Horse Stock Co., and the Canadian stallion Shamrock, owned by Mr. Fred Cornwall, of Edmonton. The horses will start in April or May.

NEXT WEEK, "THE OLD HOME ACROSS THE SEA." SUNG BY ERNEST BALL.

## IF THE GIRL DOESN'T MIND.

SUNG BY MISS VESTA TILLEY.

This Song may be sung in public without Fee or Licence, except at Theatres or Music Halls.

[COPYRIGHT.]

Written and Composed by SCOTT MACKENZIE.

Tempo di Marcia.

Key C.

Voice.

Piano.

Fin.

1. Love love loves a de-light-fal-thing, you know! A  
2. Boat boat boat-ing's a 'cra-ty' thing, you know; In  
3. Cash cash cash is a need-fal-thing, you know; A

vo-ry 'in-vite-fal' thing, you know; And there is-n't the slight-est doubt.... Love's a thing the  
win-ter a draugh-ty thing, you know; But when the sun's in a con-stant shine, M-O-N-E-  
vo-ry much 'greed-fal' thing, what ho! And there is-n't the slight-est doubt....

world will never try to do with-out.... So if you love a girl and she seems path-er shy....  
stream of love is real-ly quite di- vis-a- vis.... Find a blue-fal-boa, yes, one that's built for two....  
Y we real-ly can-not do with-out.... If you meet a Miss, and she looks plain and old....

Don't be cross with her, but gent-ly heave a sigh.... In-tro-duce your-self, then take her for  
Let the la-dy steer whilst you the row-ing do.... Find out where the boat has shelt'ring, sha-dy  
Don't take heed of that, if she has lots of gold.... Just you say to her, "With-out you I can't

CHORUS. 2nd time f

walk.... When you're down a lone-ly lane-well that's the time to talk.  
troce.... Un-derneath the boat can glide, then you can please or tease.  
live.... Pray so-cept my lov-ing heart-tha't all I have to give!

you, you, you!.... Find a co-sy cor-ner fit for two, two, two!.... Tell the an-cient

sto-ry ev-er now, now, now, And pro-mise in the fu-ture what you'll do, do, do.... Rob your cheeks to

geth-er, yes, and coo, coo, coo.... Press her lit-tle an-ger, then she'll Ooh! ooh! ooh!.... To please her, just you

squeeze her, then she'll think you're nice and kind, You can make yourself at home- If the girl does-n't mind! mind!



## THE CLIFF TRAGEDY.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

STARTLING POLICE THEORY.

VICTIM MURDERED AND BODY CARRIED TO THE DOWNS.

JURY RETURN VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

The inquest on Miss Sherriff, the victim of the cliff tragedy, has been concluded, the jury returning a verdict of wilful murder.

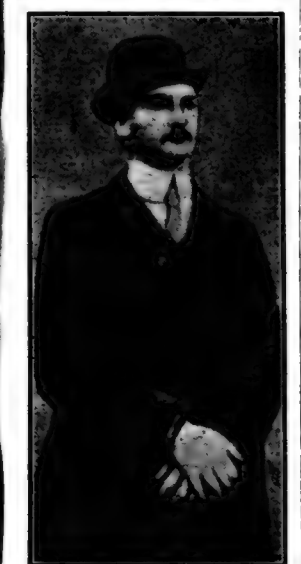
They also attached a rider to their verdict saying that grave suspicion rested on Frank Maguire.

Priester's mother stated that the victim suspected accused of stealing her jewellery.

According to the police, the victim was murdered and her body subsequently placed on the cliff.

### Accused Present.

Mr. Maguire, who is charged with the crime, attended the inquiry, being brought from Winchester in charge of two warders. He was attired in a long, dark blue overcoat, and had even lost the slightly downcast appearance he presented when before the magistrates. He occupied an armchair behind the jury on the coroner's left. A warder was seated by his side, and another stood near. Miss Jane Lavers, who was the first witness called, said that she just saw her daughter at her house at Plymouth last autumn. She was there on a holiday, her mother added. "You have always been the best of terms? Yes—Had you had a letter from her three weeks ago? Yes—Which you destroyed? Yes. The contents of the letter, witness added, were that deceased had arranged to go to her sister, Mrs. Groombridge, who was expecting an increase in her family. She had not been feeling very well, and she had asked that her sister would get someone else, and deceased would pay the expenses.



FRANK MAGUIRE.  
Photo taken since his arrest and showing the handcuffs on his wrists.  
(Photo, Hulton.)

Done To Death.  
On Thursday, Feb. 20, about 8 p.m., witness continued, I left my home, at Plymouth, when I received a telegram as follows: "Emmie passed away." (Signed), A. Maguire. I left home and came to Palmerston-rd., Boscombe, arriving there about six p.m., where I saw Mrs. Lane. I said to her: "This is a bad job, Mrs. Lane," and she said: "Oh, but she did not die, my dear!" I said, "What do you mean?" and she replied, "She has been murdered; done to death," adding: "You know I have a will, I suppose." I said, "No, I didn't know it." Mrs. Lane said, "Yes, there is, and there has been some writing done since." I was afterwards told, proceeded witness, that a telegram had been sent by Frank Maguire to my daughter on Wednesday, Feb. 19, about nine p.m. on the same day I saw Mrs. Maguire, and said to her: "This is a terrible job." Mrs. Maguire replied: "Yes, poor girl; it is a suicide, you know." I said: "Don't tell me about suicide; from what I have heard I should think it was murder." Mrs. Maguire then said: "It's suicide right enough. The poor girl wanted to come out into my neighbourhood to die. Why did she not do it on my doorstep, that I may have picked her up." Lily Hatch was called, and said: I am a cook in the employ of Lady Alabaster. I have known Miss Sherriff several years, and I have known Frank Maguire for the past two or three years. On Jan. 23, 1902, Miss Sherriff told me she had received a letter from Maguire saying that he had not written for so long a time that he would come down for a few days. Deceased afterwards told me that she had written him not to come till after Feb. 6, and on Saturday, the 8th, she told me he had come, and was going to stay the week.

The Missing Jewellery.  
I did not see her again till the following Wednesday or Thursday (Feb. 12 and 13). On the 15th she came down to my place about 8 p.m., and told me Mr. Maguire was not going away till Monday, Feb. 17, on which day I again saw her at my place, when she told me that Frank had gone back by the 2.30 p.m. train from Boscombe Station, and that he was coming down again the same evening to Christchurch Station, and that she was to meet him at Southbourne Cross-roads about 7.30 p.m. She also said that after he left in the afternoon she went back to change her skirt and get a little money, when she discovered her bracelet, locket, and chain, and all her money gone. Miss Ada Bates, bookkeeper at the Salisbury Hotel, Bournemouth, stated that on the Monday night Frank Maguire stayed at the Salisbury Hotel, and on the Tuesday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock he paid his bill with a sovereign, and left the hotel. He returned on the Wednesday evening.

### Might Be Trouble.

When asked for his name, Maguire said: "You had my name." Witness said: "You must put your name in the book, because if the police were to come in and find you were not registered there might be trouble." He then signed the book. "F. Hayman" and said: "This is not my proper name; it is my business name. The police might come in for me tomorrow, as there is a young lady missing. Maguire had a drink, and she took him to his room. For this Maguire paid the book-keeper. Mr. Alabaster. He took one room on the Monday and another on the Wednesday. That was so.

### Mrs. Maguire's Evidence.

The first witness at the second day's hearing was Mrs. Annie Maguire, a lady of about 50 years of age. As she entered the witness-box she was convulsed with emotion. Later she became more calm. Questioned by the coroner, Mrs. Maguire stated that she was a widow, and had heard little of her son up to 18 months before this occurrence on Jan. 22 last. Miss Sherriff said she had received a letter from Maguire asking witness whether she would forgive him for the trouble he had given her, and saying that he would come to Bournemouth. Witness said: "Of course I will forgive him, and shall be very glad if he will come." Miss Sherriff wrote him a letter of invitation, and suggesting that he might stay at her place. Witness remarked, "There will be a lot of talk about him staying there," and the girl replied, "What do I care. I am a woman, and can look after myself and do as I like."

The Dear Boy.  
Eventually it was decided that accused should have board and lodging with Mrs. Lane in Palmerston-rd., Boscombe, where Sherriff lodged. Her son came on Feb. 7, and witness visited them daily, and they visited her several times. "The last time they came to visit me at my home at Southbourne," said Mrs. Maguire, "was on Sunday, Feb. 16, when they came and had tea with me, and left together about 8.30 p.m. He told me he was returning to London the next morning (Monday, Feb. 17). I said, 'Good-bye to him when he left me.' Miss Sherriff came and saw me on the Monday about 3.30 p.m., and we had tea together. I had previously read a telegram from her, asking me to wait until she called on me. She was not looking very well, and I put it down to parting from my son. As she did not complain, I said, 'You have seen the dear boy off, then?' and she said, 'Yes.' About 4.30 we went together by tram to Boscombe, and went to her room, and I left there at 4.10 p.m., when she was at needlework. I asked her if Frank had borrowed any money from her, and she said he had not. I have never seen her since then. On Wednesday, Feb. 19, about 1.45 p.m., Mrs. Lane's niece brought me a telegram.

The Locked Doors.  
The message was here produced and identified by witness. It was a telegram to Miss Sherriff. "I opened it," Mrs. Lane's niece asked if Miss Sherriff was with me, and I said, "No, she is not here." The girl said, "Oh, my, where is she? Auntie is at home breaking her heart, for she feels some-thing has happened to her. The blinds at her window are down and the doors are locked." On opening the telegram I found it was from my son. It read as follows:—

Meet me three o'clock at Boscombe.—Frank.  
Witness said she went to Mrs. Lane's at Boscombe, and she had not been long there when, at about three o'clock, her son walked in. She said to him, "Oh, Frank, Emma cannot be found; have you seen her?" He answered, "No, ma; I saw her last on Monday night. I did not go back to London the day, but stayed at the Salisbury Hotel, Boscombe." Whilst her son was away, witness proceeded, Lily Hatch said, "There has been more going on between Frank and Emma than you know of. Would you like me to tell you what it is? I think you ought to know?" I said, "Yes; keep nothing from me. What is it?" She said, "Well, Emma came down to me on Monday, and said, 'Oh, Lily, I must tell you something in confidence! All my money is gone, my best bracelet, and the little gold chain and the little gold locket. I thought to myself, have I been harbouring a thief."

I can't stop, for I am going to meet Frank now, and I will tell him of it, and if he does not give back the jewellery to me I will go to London after him." When Frank came in I told him, in Miss Hatch's presence, of what she had said, and he said, "No such thing. How could Emma say such a thing?" Mrs. Maguire

went on to say that acting on her suggestion her son sent a telegram to his address in London asking if a lady had called, and the reply was in the negative.

### Finding the Body.

P.C. Ayres, stationed at Southbourne, who was called to the scene of the tragedy soon after the discovery of the body, said deceased was lying in a hollow. Dr. Lacey, who he found there, told witness that he had not formed any opinion as to the cause of death. The clothes did not appear to be disarranged. The girl was on her side, with her face turned downwards. Her blouse was tucked up behind, and there was a mark on the neck and abrasions at the back of both hands. The points of her toes were downwards, and the sand, and had made small holes, but he did not think it likely that deceased could have struggled, as her hands were straight down by her side. He noticed that a handkerchief was in her mouth.

Collar Found Unfastened.  
The clasp of her feather bon came in contact with the scar on the neck, and on undressing her at the mortuary he discovered that her collar was unfastened. The girl was wearing a ring. He was of opinion that the body was placed after death in the position in which it was found. Mr. Hayman, an artist, of Rochester, gave some particulars as to the career of prisoner during the past two years. He said he was introduced to Maguire by Maj. Powell Moore as his son. Maj. Powell Moore always acknowledged prisoner as his son. He was a nice young fellow, and he painted witness in the buying of pictures. He was entrusted by witness with considerable commissions, and he did business excellently with well-known firms in the West-End of London.

Mysterious Paternity.  
Recently Maguire's behaviour had not been satisfactory. Coroner: Of course, he was not Maj. Moore's son? I am not sure. Maj. Moore up to his last letter referred to him as his son, and the portrait of a lady was shown to me as Maguire's mother, who, it was said, had died of consumption. Mr. Hayman, in further evidence, alleged that accused had been guilty of forging his (Hayman's) name in connection with transactions over a picture worth £210. Witness alleged that prisoner obtained a London firm without witness's knowledge. He did not know that Maguire was acquainted with a Miss Sherriff, but he heard him announce his intention of going to Poole for a week's yachting. Witness saw a telegram which was received by his daughter from Maguire, and which was sent from the Strand Post Office, London, on Monday, Feb. 17. He believed that telegram had been destroyed. The following day, on the evening of which Miss Sherriff disappeared, accused sent witness's daughter a letter. The contents of it were not read, but the coroner stated it was posted in London at 4.15 that afternoon. Coroner: Was your daughter engaged to accused? Witness: Yes.—Is the engagement broken off? Yes, it could not well go on in the circumstances.—Mrs. Galpin, of Boscombe, said that when Mrs. Maguire was away from her house night and nursing accused used to come and nurse the sitting-room with Miss Sherriff more than once staying with her all night. Deceased asked witness not to tell Mrs. Maguire her son had stayed all night. Accused was then 18 or 19. The jury found that Miss Sherriff was murdered, and that grave suspicion attached to Frank Maguire.



MISS SANDERS.

## EXPENSIVE DOG.

£150 DAMAGES FOR A CYCLIST.

AMUSING EVIDENCE.

In the King's Bench Division, before Justice Bucknill and a common jury, an action was heard which was brought by Mr. Archibald Thos. Pechey, corn merchant, residing at Old Bridge Cottage, Staines, against Mrs. Constance Emilia Baderby Baird, a widow, residing at 11, Ivy House, Egham, Hythe, to recover damages for personal injuries alleged to have been caused by defendant for not keeping a vicious dog under proper control. Defendant denied negligence and pleaded contributory negligence. Mr. Dickens, K.C., and Mr. Harold Brandon appeared for plaintiff; while Mr. Ashton, K.C., and Mr. Hansell represented defendant. Mr. Dickens, in opening the case for plaintiff, said that, shortly after 11 o'clock on the night of June 18 last plaintiff was riding his bicycle along the highway, at Egham Hythe from the direction of Staines towards Old Bridge Cottage, and while passing defendant's house a large Airedale terrier, the property of defendant, rushed at him, and knocked him off his machine. Plaintiff received severe injuries to his right knee and wrist, which confined him to his house for a month, and prevented him from attending to his business for a considerable time. The dog was known by defendant to be a vicious animal. It was in the habit of running after cyclists, and had, to the knowledge of defendant, attacked other persons.

### Dog Didn't Tell Him.

Mr. Pechey, plaintiff, gave evidence in support of counsel's statement. In cross-examination he denied that he ran over the dog while it was lying in the road. Mr. Ashton: Have you heard that the dog is nine years old, lame, and suffering from rheumatism? No.—Ernest Sylvester, a fisherman, stated that he saw the dog rush at the bicycle and knock plaintiff off.—In cross-examination witness said that he heard plaintiff ring his

## PARIS TRAGEDY.

A PUZZLE FOR THE POLICE.

AN ELUSIVE CLIENT.

What appeared at first to be merely a crime of a nature not infrequent in Paris has developed into a mystery which is taxing the powers of the most able detectives in the country. An aged dealer in vanilla, named Hanni, was found dead in a narrow passage leading to his rooms in the Boulevard Voltaire. Unwoven hemp was bound tightly round his chin and twisted strongly round his neck. If any doubt that foul play had taken place existed it was removed by the discovery that two of the dead man's



THE MYSTERIOUS VICTIM, HANNI.  
(Illustration Bureau.)

ribs had been broken as the murderer bent upon his body and drew the hemp taut round his victim's throat. The case was put down as a murder for the sake of money. But nothing had apparently been touched in Hanni's rooms. Further, the police discovered that "Père Vanille," as Hanni was called, was in the habit of receiving visits from a large number of people of the most suspected type.

### Mysterious Messages.

Next it was found that Hanni had travelled widely, in India, Madagascar, South America, the Cape, and elsewhere, and had kept in touch with many of his foreign acquaintances. He was, it seems, a member of secret societies, and the police alleged, adduced to the worst vice. The case was mysterious enough when it was rendered yet more baffling by the statement of a private detective, named Gerson. He says that on Feb. 10 he received a letter, signed Hanni, asking him to make inquiries concerning a well-known and much-respected family. Gerson agreed to do so, but was never allowed to see his client. But every day Hanni telephoned, always from a different place, and took down the detective's news over the wire. The detective was forbidden absolutely to give any information to anyone but Hanni himself.

### Death Intervened.

Three days before the murder the detective received a telephone call from a man who said he wished to see him on behalf of Hanni. A young Jew called, tried to learn what information the detective had obtained, offering a bribe, which was rejected, and then, losing his temper, swore to "stop Hanni's mouth." The detective reported the incident over the telephone to Hanni, who seemed greatly alarmed. On the evening before the murder Hanni telephoned to the detective that certain information must be obtained by Saturday morning, "because the steamer leaves that day." But on his way to Hanni's house on Saturday the detective read in the newspapers of the murder of his invisible client. Latest inquiries show that certain papers, including a diary, have vanished from Hanni's rooms. The mystery, however, is unsolved. The police have one clue in finger marks—not the dead man's—on a mirror in Hanni's rooms.

# IDEAS.

(The Popular Penny Illustrated Weekly.)

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MRS. BAIRD.

magic. It was a good-tempered dog, and never looked at anyone in the street.—Several witnesses were called to prove that the accident was caused by the plaintiff running over the dog while it was lying in the road.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £150.

### WILTSHIREMEN IN LONDON.

There was a large gathering of Wiltshiremen at the Holborn Restaurant, last night, when the annual dinner of the London Society was given in the Venetian Chamber. Lord Fitzmaurice occupied the chair, and he was supported by Sir Jno. T. Goldney, Mr. F. E. N. Rogers, M.P., Mr. R. Burbridge, and other prominent Wiltshiremen. The dinner was followed by a concert of the usual high standard.

### The Society of Yorkshiresmen in London.

There was a concert of the Yorkshiremen at the Holborn Restaurant, last night, when the annual dinner of the London Society was given in the Venetian Chamber. Lord Fitzmaurice occupied the chair, and he was supported by Sir Jno. T. Goldney, Mr. F. E. N. Rogers, M.P., Mr. R. Burbridge, and other prominent Yorkshiremen. The dinner was followed by a concert of the usual high standard.

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## SPECIAL TRAINS.

## LEAVING.

## ARRIVING.

## DIVORCE COURT STORIES.

## MET AT A "TREAT."

## CONFESSION OF A MINER'S WIFE.

## £100 DAMAGES AWARDED.

## HOW A HUSBAND ACTED AS DETECTIVE.

## Extraordinary evidence was given

## in the suit brought by John

## Joseph Hughes, a coalminer, of

## Brynhafydd, Penarth, Glamorgan,

## against his wife Leah, the

## co-respondent being James Thomas,

## a coalminer and a Sunday school

## superintendent living in the same

## village. The petitioner, said

## that Mrs. Hughes had written a

## confession admitting misconduct, but

## co-respondent denied it. The marriage

## took place at Llanelli in 1901, and

## they went to live at Gorsemonn, Mrs.

## Hughes attended the chapel where

## Mr. Thomas was school superintendent,

## but she first met the co-respondent

## at a Sunday school treat at

## Llanelli. In June last year Hughes

## received an anonymous letter which

## so upset him that he stayed away

## from work for three weeks.

## Oh, What a Surprise!

## One day the co-respondent knocked at

## the door, and when Hughes opened it

## the co-respondent appeared in the

## "habited" form. He made no excuse

## for calling, and then left. Hughes

## went to work on July 1, but only re-

## mained an hour, and then returned

## home to see what was going on. With

## his brother-in-law he watched the

## house, and in the evening co-respond-

## ent came along, whistled, and

## shouted "Jack!" Mrs. Hughes came

## out of the house, and co-respondent

## went to the back of the house, where

## Hughes and his brother-in-law

## witnessed misconduct. The

## husband crept up to the corner of

## the house, jumped on co-respondent,

## clutched him by the throat, and

## threw him on the ground, where he

## and his brother-in-law held him till

## the neighbours arrived.

## Attempts at Suicide.

## Mrs. Thomas was sent for, and on

## arrival said she could not make out

## what her husband was always away

## in the evening for. During that

## night, said counsel, Mrs. Hughes

## made several attempts to take her

## life, but was stopped by her hus-

## band. On July 5, Mrs. Hughes

## had gone to bed, and co-respondent

## came to her room, and she wrote

## a confession, in which she said that

## she first met James Thomas at a

## Welsh chapel in July 1906. After

## four months he came to her house

## and made improper overtures to her,

## and had on many occasions been

## guilty of misconduct. Petitioner

## went into the witness-box, and in

## reply to the President's question as

## to what his earnings were, replied,

## "From 10 to 12 bob a day." Asked

## if co-respondent left anything behind

## him on July 1, petitioner replied in

## the affirmative and produced a cap

## from his pocket. In cross-examina-

## tion by Mr. Frampton, on behalf of

## the co-respondent, Hughes denied

## that he arranged for the witness to

## be present. The only person he

## asked to help him was Thomas

## James, his brother-in-law. Have

## you ever said to your wife that you

## wished to God you could get rid of

## her, and if you could you would

## marry someone with money? No.

## Co-respondent's Denial.

## Other evidence was called, and

## then the co-respondent went into

## the witness-box and denied that he

## had ever misconducted himself

## with Mrs. Hughes. He was simply

## talking to Mrs. Hughes when he was

## collared by Hughes and James, and

## threw him on the ground. Mr. Bayford:

## Were you assaulted without any jus-

## tification? I was. You say there

## was a plot concocted between Hughes

## and his wife to get money out of you?

## I do. Co-respondent denied that the

## cap produced by Hughes belonged to

## him. He was held down on the

## ground for a quarter of an hour. A

## juror suggested that witness should

## try to see if it was a fit, and

## witness did so. Mrs. Hughes was

## called by Mr. Frampton, but on the

## President pointing out to her that

## she need not give evidence unless she

## liked, she said she would sooner say

## nothing at all. The jury found there

## had been misconduct, and assessed

## the damages against co-respondent at

## £100. A decree nisi was granted,

## with costs, and custody of the

## children.

## £1,500 DAMAGES

## AWARDED TO HOTEL

## PROPRIETOR.

## WIFE'S TRIP TO YARMOUTH.

## How the wife of a Watford Hotel

## proprietor transferred her affections

## from her husband to a paying guest

## was told in the case in which Mr.

## Harry Brydges, proprietor of the

## Clarendon Hotel, Watford, cited Mr.

## Wm. Cecil Wood, described as a gen-

## tleman of private means, as co-respond-

## ent. He asked for a divorce

## from his wife, Mabel Brydges, on ac-

## count of her misconduct with Mr.

## Wood. No defence was entered by

## the wife, and counsel for the co-respond-

## ent only addressed the jury on the

## question of damages. Mr. Bay-

## ford, K.C., said, Mr. Brydges was a

## well-to-do man in the neighbour-

## hood of Watford, being an ex-captain

## of the Local Volunteers and president

## of the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

## The parties were married in

## 1901, and had one child. They lived

## happily together until June, 1905,

## when the co-respondent came to the

## Clarendon Hotel. Although Mr.

## Brydges had no suspicion of his wife

## and the co-respondent, it seemed that

## after some time Wood took away the

## affection of the respondent from her

## husband.

## A Week-end at Yarmouth.

## On one occasion Mrs. Brydges sug-

## gested that her husband should take

## THEATRICAL SUIT.

## WIFE WHO FOUND

## HOME TOO DULL.

## TWO CO-RESPONDENTS CITED.

## The manager of the Theatre Royal,

## Oldham, Mr. Wm. Howgate, asked

## for the dissolution of his marriage

## on the ground of his wife's alleged

## adultery with two co-respondents,

## Frank Mappin, commercial traveller,

## and Arthur Jas. Adams, said to be

## a motor-car designer. The charges

## were alleged to have taken place

## at the Theatre Royal, Oldham, and

## at the home of the wife. Mrs. How-

## gate was married in February, 1902, and afterwards lived

## in Albert-st., Oldham. Some time

## after the marriage Mrs. Howgate said

## that home life was too dull for her,

## and desired to get employment as a

## concessioneer from time to time she

## went with touring companies, al-

## though petitioner did not care for

## her so doing. Latterly Mrs. Howgate

## was managing the bars of the Empire

## Theatre at Oldham, and both co-respond-

## ents were known to the parties.

## In December, 1906, respondent went

## on a pantomime tour, and petitioner

## said she had gone on the tour petitioner

## know nothing about his wife's conduct.

## Sent the Servants to Bed.

## In August, 1906, it appeared that

## petitioner went on a holiday. Before

## going he arranged for Miss Hannah

## Beach to stay with Mrs. Howgate

## during his absence. But the same night

## or at any rate soon after his re-

## turn home, the co-respondent Mappin

## called, and was alone with respondent

## in the sitting-room for a while. Miss

## Beach and the servant, Emily Kibble-

## white, had previously been told they

## might go to bed. On Sunday evening,

## Aug. 19, Mr. Adams called at the

## house, which was in Albert-st., Old-

## ham, and he and the respondent

## spent some time together. After this

## visit Mrs. Howgate asked the others

## not to say anything to the petitioner.

## On the same evening Mrs. Howgate,

## a lady friend, Miss Hilton, and

## Adams went off to Manchester, re-

## turning at 11 o'clock. Adams re-

## mained in the house till about 2 a.m.

## On Dec. 13 Mappin called in the pe-

## titioner's absence. The servant was

## sent out for some drink, and respon-

## dent and the man went upstairs to-



Saturday Afternoon.  
3 PER CENT.

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